HUBBUCK'S

PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,683—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1892.

McEWAN'S BEER.

As Supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.

The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.

AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday
BURAT	3142	600	R. Sleeman	5th Mar.
KHEDIVE	3933	800	L. H. Moule	12th "
ISMAIL	3938	600	H. T. Weighell	19th "
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Hesketh	26th "
ASSAM	3941	600	G. W. Browne	2nd Apr.
P.&O. CARTHAGE	4279	1000	M. de Horne	9th "
SIAM	3938	600	H. T. Weighell	16th "
P.&O. CLYDE	4130	800	L. Parfitt	23rd "
ASSAM	3941	600	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
P.&O. ROME	5730	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
SIAM	3938	600	H.T. Weighell	14th "
P.&O. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st "
ASSAM	3938	600	G.W.F. Browne	Friday. 27th May

The steamers marked P. & O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bundar at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	About
MALWA	2270	500	C. Preston	10th Mar.
RAVENNA	3357	700	E. Crewe	24th "
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4073	800	W. Seaton	21st "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves or China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, February 19, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
10th March. 7th April.
5th May.

For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck (without food.)
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130
RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS,	1st Class,	2nd Class.	
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480	

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

SLOW SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800 650	22nd March.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200 500	22nd April.

RATES OF PASSAGES BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck (without food).
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 130
RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS,	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400	

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,930	550	8th March.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 1, 1892.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail about
CITY OF DUBLIN	Greenhorn	3,067	19th March.
CITY OF PERTH	Kinloch	4000	2nd April.

THESE Steamers which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for first-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, Feb. 22, 1892. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain	Tons	H. P.	To sail about.
WERNETH HALL	Buck,	4,100	500	5th May 1892.

THIS Steamer is well-known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. For Fares and other particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1892

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
BRITANNIA	3069	J. Brown	5th March.
ARABIA	3541	C. Hillcoat	23rd March.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Roat	2nd April.
PERSIA	3947	R. Hutchison	16th April.
HISPANIA	3390	S. Brew	30th April.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	14th May.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

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Agents
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, March 3, 1892.

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S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 9th March, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebundar, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 867 tons, on 5th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,675 tons, on the 6th March, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 10th March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th March, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

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Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

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PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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RUINART PERE et FILS, Green Sea
Ernest Irroy and Co's Carte d'or.
Quarts, Rs. 55 per doz.
Pints, Rs. 28 " "

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ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

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SARSAPARILLA.

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It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

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PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.

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Tourists and Visitors to Amritsar should not fail to pay a visit to this manufactory.

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The Unique Health and Liver Drops,
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SAVING 50 PER CENT.
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All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

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For Ague, Chill, Influenza,
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Cold, Catarrh, and Headache.
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Cash Price, Rs. 27: Credit, Rs. 30 per doz.

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N.B.—In consequence of the continued Decline in Exchange, our Advertized and List Prices are advanced 5 percent. from this date, 21st January 1892.

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GENTS' TWO BUTTON WHITE KID Gloves	pair	Rs.	1 8
RICH SPUN SILK SOCKS, Embroidered	pair	"	4 0
BLACK SILK or SATIN BOWS, Fasten back or Front		"	1 4
RICH SILK, HEMSTITCHED Handkerchiefs, Plain, or Spot Borders	3 for	"	5 8
BLACK, BALBRIGGAN SOCKS, Embroidered Silk Fronts	per pair	"	2 4
18 Ct. GOLD ON IVORY FRONT STUDS	Set of 3	"	2 12

PACKING FREE. CASH OR V. P. P. PACKING FREE.

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WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER

The Germ, Bacteria and Microbe destroyer. Cures Scrofula, Consumption, Cancer, Leprosy, Gout, Brights, Disease, &c., &c.

AGENTS: PHILLIPS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,

Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure
ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malarise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state Iron and Phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 20 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd grain Phosphorus.

The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money), the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

MANUFACTURED BY REPUTED MAKERS.

With a view of making room for NEW PIANOFORTES arriving fortnightly,

MESSRS. MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

BEG to submit a List of their Second-hand PIANOS, which are offered at the following REDUCED PRICES:—

All PIANOS are of full Compass, and guaranteed to withstand the Indian Climate.

Iron-framed Cottage Piano	Rs.	225
Do. do. Piano	"	290
Do. do. Piano	"	375
Square Piano Ebonized	"	375
Do. Rosewood	"	425
Do. by Schiedmayer and Soehne	"	525
Grand Piano by Broadwood	"	350
Do. Ebonized	"	450
Do. by Schiedmayer and Soehne	"	800

N.B.—Arrangements can be made by approved buyers to pay by Instalments.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WHY HOAR & CO. GIVE THE BEST VALUE?

THEY BUY FOR CASH.
" SELL FOR CASH.
" MAKE NO BAD DEBTS.
" SELL THE BEST GOODS.

HOAR & CO., CASH TAILORS.
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.,

OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES.—The Company's Telephone instruments, being the Master Patents of Graham Bell, Edison and Gower, are unequalled in every particular. They are of the very best English-make, and are thoroughly reliable, and will

ENTS.

ALABAR POINT,
ARITIES,
TE PATRONAGE OF
CIES LORD AND
HARRIS.
RAMME
TURDAY, MARCH 5, 1892.
Season Ticket-holders free.
ns of 1870, As. 4. Under 12, As. 2.

4-30 P.M.
NING RECEPTION.
E GOVERNOR'S BAND.
D FANCY BAZAAR,
SISTING OF 4 STALLS,
nder the Management of
DY HARRIS. | MRS. HOGG.
OTT. | MRS. BAGUL.
All in Fancy Costume.

4-30 TO 6 P.M.
THE CAFE CHANTANT,
AND "CROFTERS' ARMS."
(In the Eastern Verandah and Theatre Royal),
Under the Direction of Miss Croft,
Assisted by all the Musical Talent of Western India.

4-30 TO 6 P.M.
RIFLE COMPETITION,
(On the Range Back Bay Sea Shore),
UNDER THE CONTROL OF
MAJOR and MRS. VON DONOP,
Assisted by the Flower of the Bombay Army.
AFFINITY STAKES
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
THE WONDERFUL DIPPING WELL AND
WHEEL OF FORTUNE,
Under the Superintendence of
Mrs. POTTINGER.

6 P.M.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE,
AT THE THEATRE ROYAL,
(In the Dining Hall)
BY
POONA AMATEURS,
"BRAZENFACE ABSURDITY," IN ONE ACT.

A GRAND CHAMBER OF MYSTERIES,
Under the Superintendence of
Mrs. JEMMOCK, and assisted by MR. PESTONJEE
N. WADIA.
All the Latest Wonders of the World.
MERRY-GO-ROUNDS,
MAGICIANS AND CONJURORS, &c.,
FOR CHILDREN.
7 P.M.
"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

A TABLE D'HOTE DINNER will be held at the "Crofters' Arms," Malabar Point in connection with the Fancy Fete, on the evening of TUESDAY, the 8th inst., between the hours of 7 and 9 P.M. Any Gentlemen wishing to make up parties will much oblige by sending their names and the names of their guests to the Manager at least 24 hours before the Dinner. Early applications are invited as the space available will not accommodate more than 100. A carefully considered *Menu* is being prepared, and none but the choicest of Wines will be provided.
We believe the Dinners provided by the Management of the Crofters' Arms compare favourably with those of any other Restaurant.
J. FOWLE, Captain,
Agent and Manager, Crofters' Arms,
Malabar Point.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
OUR POPULAR NIGHT.
LADIES' SESSION..... 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
CHILDREN'S do. ..... 3 to 5 p.m.
AFTERNOON do. ..... 5 to 7 p.m.
EVENING do. ..... 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Admission Rs. 1 with use of Skates.
An Excellent Brass Band will play from 5 to 7 and again from 8-30 to 11 P.M.
NUGENT & CO.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT,
BY SPECIAL REQUEST,
THE ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY
WILL PERFORM
Only the Second Act of a Parsee Social Drama,
"BASEENI GORI" on THE VILLAGE BEAUTY,
Which will be followed by the Extremely Laughable Farcical Comedy,
"NAJAH SHEEREEN,"
In Two Acts,
"Baseeni Gori" and "Sheereen"....An English Actress in Parsee Garb.
TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, MARCH 6TH,
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
AT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE ORPHANAGE
To be held on SATURDAY, March 12th,
at Mahim, at 4-30 p.m.
SATURDAY, March 5th, as previously announced.)
The Hon. SIR RAYMOND WEST has kindly consented to preside.
All friends of the Orphanage are cordially invited.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, issued for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12.
Single copy .....As. 4.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1882,
AND
In the Matter of The PRINCE of WALES TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 23rd day of February presented to the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE [illegible] by [illegible] Creditor of the Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the said Court on THURSDAY the 24th day of March, 1892, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of such order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by him and on payment of the regulated charges for the same.—Dated this 24th day of February 1892.
MERWANJI N. SAKLATWALLA,
Advocate for the Petitioner.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 93, Dhanar Gate Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 28th March, 1892, at 1 P.M., to transact the following business:—
To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Auditors' Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account, for the year ending 31st December, 1891.
To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix remuneration.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 22nd instant, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.
Bombay, 4th March, 1892.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of IRON HOOPS and GUNNIES to the Company's Factories during the ensuing Cotton Season.
A consolidated rate per Bale of 500 lbs. may be stated.
Forms of Tender regarding sizes, &c., of Hoops and Gunnies can be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 5, Marine Lines on application.
Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100.
Tenders will be received not later than 4 P.M. of the 10th March, 1892.
The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest tender.
Deposits will be refunded on tenders not accepted.
By order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 4th March, 1892.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Should be taken a look at the *Bombay Gazette* Office for a Review of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
Carefully-Written Market Reports.
Share Report, &c.
Tables of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Tables of Imports and Exports and Bullion.
Tables of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, as also the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1873, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrival and departure of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected for...
Out and Home Charters and Rates.
Annual Subscription .....Rs. 10.
Single Copy .....As. 4.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS.
CONTINUED AND ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS.
More than 30,000 People have already Visited this Great Show.
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 5TH,
AT 4 P.M.
AND TO-NIGHT AT 9 P.M.
MONSTER GRAND PROGRAMME,
including the
LIONS,
THE LION QUEEN,
MISS SCHERAZADE and the LIONS.
AT 4 P.M. and 9 P.M.
THE MAN FISH AND LITTLE ALICE.
PROF. BEAUMONT AT 4 P.M. and 9 P.M.
THE CHARLTON TROUPE AT 4 P.M. & 9 P.M.
Stelling Sebastian Learto, Feeleys, Hemphries, Wallett, Miss Minnie, Miss Cecelia, Miss Amalia, Miss Alexandra, Madame and Mr. Fillis, And all the Artistes, Ponies, Horses and Monkeys.
At 4 P.M. and 9 P.M.
AT 4 P.M. Children Half Price to all Parts.
325 of 5th Bombay Light Infantry will attend the Performance.
AT 4 P.M.
Best Programme yet given.
Both at 4 P.M. and 9 P.M.
No Half Price to the Evening Performances.
GRAND DAY PERFORMANCES WILL BE GIVEN EVERY
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 4 P.M.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS.
Owing to FILLIS' Immense Repertoire, the Circus Programme must at the end of this week make way for the WILD WEST and ROMAN HIPPODROME.
ZENANA GALLERY FOR NATIVE LADIES. COMFORTABLY FITTED UP, IS NOW ERECTED.
RUPEES 3 PER SEAT.
BOOKING OFFICE OPEN
From 9 A.M. till 12, and from 2-30 P.M. till 5-30 P.M.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the NETHERLANDS INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and are prepared to accept Marine and Fire Risks at Current Rates.
VOLKART BROTHERS.

THE Undersigned has THIS DAY ESTABLISHED himself as a PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR at 9, Church Gate Street.
FRANK L. McAFEE.
1st March, 1892.

NOTICE.
VISITORS to the BAZAAR and FANCY *FETES* to be held on the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th Instant, at Malabar Point, are informed that the LOWER GATE only of GOVERNMENT HOUSE will be available for INGRESS and EGRESS.
W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police,
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 3rd March, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BUSINESS of DUBASHES, &c., carried on by the Undersigned in PARTNERSHIP with his BROTHER HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE since deceased under the name and style of CURSETJEE and EDULJEE DUBASHES, has been CONTINUED by the undersigned under the same name and style on his own risk and responsibility from the 17th of January, 1892.
CAWASJEE CURSETJEE DUBASH.

NOTICE.
WRITTEN offers for PROVISIONING H. M.'s Common Jail and the Government Female Workhouse, Bombay, for 1892-93, will be received at H. M.'s Common Jail, up to 11th March 1892.
Particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.
A. G. MACKENZIE,
Superintendent, H. M.'s Common Jail and Governor, Government Female Workhouse.
Bombay, 22nd February 1892.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers will be held in the Committee Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on THURSDAY, 10th March, 1892, at 5 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report of the Council of Directors, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward. The favour of the attendance of all Members of the Society is particularly requested.
The Distribution of Prizes to the Children of the Schools will take place after the Meeting, the Honourable Sir RAYMOND WEST, K.C.I.E., C.S., Vice Patron, in the Chair.
JOHN A. SELLAR,
Honorary Secretary.
Byculla, 1st March, 1892.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on Thursday, the 24th Proximo, at 2 p.m.
(1)—To receive Directors' Reports and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1891.
(2)—To declare a Dividend.
(3)—To elect Director and Auditor.
(4)—To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.
Bombay, 25th February, 1892.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 32, Elphinstone Circle, at 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 7th March, to receive the Directors, Report, pass the audited accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1891, declare a Dividend elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and transact any other business that may be brought forward.
Notice is also hereby given that on the business of the General Meeting being concluded an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held, when a Resolution will be proposed to make the alterations in the Company's Articles of Association rendered necessary by the change in the Management of the Company. Should the Resolution be passed it will be submitted for confirmation to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened for that purpose.
By Order of the Directors,
H. BLACKWELL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 29th February, 1892.

AUG. A. ERIDLANDER,
PRECIOUS STONE DEALER,
31, HYLTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
OPEN to RECEIVE Fine Goods (only) in PEARLS, SAPPHIRES, RUBIES, and other PRECIOUS STONES.
Immediate Telegraphic Cash Offers. Consignments can be made direct or through the Oriental Bank Corporation, who will furnish necessary references.
BRANCH OFFICES:
51, RUE LAFAYETTE, PARIS.
MILLE COLONNES AMSTERDAM.
BANKERS:
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, BIRMINGHAM, AMSTERDAMSCHE BANK, AMSTERDAM.
OPPERT AND COMPANY, PARIS.
GEBRUDER STERN, HANAU, GERMANY.

WANTED.
WANTED.
A MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with full knowledge of Pumping Machinery. Also a good FITTER. Also a MINER, competent for all Shaft Work. Salaries according to qualification.
Apply with copies of certificates to
THE MANAGER,
Mysore Harihalli Gold Mining Co.,
Arsikere via Dharwar.

FELIX CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS.
WINE MERCHANT.
For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes,
Artistically decorated.
For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Iced Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and others 1,001 Delicacies,
GO TO
83, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Viceregal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &C. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
SPECIAL FEATURES.
(a) *Annual Bonuses.*—The Universal is the only Office in India which divides Profits annually.
The average return in Cash at 52 Bonus Divisions has been about Rs. 47-8 in every Rs. 100, and £47-10 in every £100 paid in premiums, on Participating Policies.
(b) *Funds.*—The accumulated Funds are upwards of 40 per cent. of the total Sums assured. In addition to this the uncalled capital amounts to £440,000.
(c) *Economy of Management.*—The last Annual Report shows that the expenses for the year were under 10 per cent. of the Income.
(d) The Universal is the oldest established Life Office in the East.
CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to Seven and a half Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.
GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.
N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)
FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND...	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are :—
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.
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A LETTER FROM INDIA.
C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, *4th Feb.*, 1891.
MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,
I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczoma in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.
I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.
I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.
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I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races, Fourth Day.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Annual Soiree, Cercle Litteraire.
Annual Meeting, Western India Turf Club, 3-30 a.m.
Fancy Fetes, Malabar Point.
Fillis's Circus, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Thisbe (s), from Trieste; and Queen Margaret (s), Batoum.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Rosinoe (s), for Persian Gulf; Culna (s), Calcutta, &c.; Clan Munroe (s), Marmugoa; and Therese Heymann (s), Trieste, &c.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Thisbe entered the Dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Cossack and Brahmani left the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY RACES.—On [illegible] next there will be an extra day's races. On [illegible] will be held on Monday evening, in the usual place.

BOMBAY CYCLING CLUB meets at the band-stand to-morrow morning, at 6-30. Byculla members are requested to be there at that time.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct, per extra s. s. Avoca, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Sunday, the 6th instant.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—A meeting of the Theosophical Society will be held to-morrow evening, at Church Gate Street, at 5-30. Subject: "A Discourse on the Key to Theosophy."

PARSEE GYMKHANA LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.—The match last evening ended in favour of Dara. M. Dastur by 8-6, 6-4, 6-3. To-day, Saturday, J. M. Divecha will play R. J. Tata; and to-morrow, Sunday, the match will be between E. N. Daver and P. R. Divecha.

BAND AT THE RACE-COURSE.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme, at the Race-Course, this evening, at 4 p.m.:—

Lancers	The Duke of Fife. J. Wood.
Fantasia	Evening Revel Richards.
Valse	Bel ami Zhnas Strauss.
Fantasia	The English Song Sanon.
Valse	Rosse du Matin Fahrbach.
Polka	The Students Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE SKATING RINK.—The following selection of music will be payed from 5 to 7 and again from 8-30 to 11 p.m.:—

March	Hunting Call Faust.
Valse	Fair Voices Crowe.
Polka	Excursion Coote.
Valse	Sommer tegen K. V. Killer.
Schottische	Happy Heart H. Round.
Valse	Distant Shore D. Albert.
Polka	Yes or No Linter.
Valse	Twilight Shadows R. Smith.
Mazurka	Sea Breeze T. H. Wright.
Galop	Midnight Harris.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DOUBLE QUALIFICATION.—Mr. George Pires, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M.E. (Lond.) Barrister-at-Law, arrived on the 3rd instant, by the s. s. La Seyne. Mr. Pires, we are informed, is the first Indian, who holds qualifications for both the legal and medical professions. He had a successful career as a student of the Grant Medical College, at along the highest prizes. He subsequently served for a brief period in the Subordinate Medical Department. In England he was called to the Bar, after three years' residence, and at the same time qualified himself in the Royal College of Surgeons and Physicians of England.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO REFORM.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Hassan Gunji was charged by Inspector Hack with the theft of a watch, valued at Rs. 7, the property of Moradally Jooma, a school-master, who deposed to missing the time-piece whilst on an errand from his school. He conveyed the intelligence to the police who arrested the pickpocket, and traced the watch to a house of ill-fame in Grant Road. The Magistrate, who said he would allow the delinquent an opportunity of reforming by not committing him to jail, inflicted a fine of Rs. 30, with the alternative of thirty days' imprisonment.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Mr. Henry Vibrat, residing at the Esplanade Hotel, has reported to the police, that on the night of Wednesday last, whilst he was engaged in playing billiards, in the billiard room, of Temple Bar Hotel, somebody stole a purse, containing Rs. 500, in currency notes, from the pocket of his coat, which was hanging on a peg in the billiard room.—Mr. David Bhore, an assistant-master in the John Connon High School, and residing at Matharpacady, has made a report to the police, that on Thursday evening his mother placed a leather hand-bag on a table in her bedroom, and at 9 o'clock on going to take some money out of the bag, she found 4 gold bangles, weighing ten tolas, valued at Rs. 200, and a gold necklace, valued at Rs. 25, missing from the bag.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of a Hindu lad, about 12 years of age, named Ranchore Makoond, living with his father, at Hanuman Lane. On the 24th ultimo, whilst the deceased and other lads were playing in front of a temple, on the Kalbadevi Road, the deceased tried to cross the road, but he was accidentally knocked down and ran over by a phaeton. The deceased was seriously injured and taken to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where his injuries were promptly attended to, but he did not rally, and died on Thursday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from injuries received by his having been knocked down and run over.

THE CERCLE LITTERAIRE SOIREE.—The annual soiree of the Cercle Litteraire will be held this evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, and a very attractive musical and literary programme has been prepared. Mrs. Sleigh, Messrs. Monod, Rat, Punegar, and Gazdar will give recitations. Miss Fischer will sing from Gounod's Romeo et Juliette; Miss Tudball will sing the serenade from Ruy Blas; Signor Pescio will play an overture with Miss Willis and a pianoforte solo composed by her father; Miss Pedraza will play de Beriot's "Ballet Scene," and Bohm's "Mazurka Caprice," two pieces which Miss Atkinson played last year at the Town Hall, with marked success. M. Rat, Signor Pedraza, and Miss Fischer will give a comedietta, entitled "En Wagon." A very large audience is expected, for the committee have had to refuse invitations for want of space.

A FALSE COMPLAINANT FINED.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Radhakison Motiram, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 15, from the house of Tiwaree Ganesh, living at Matharpacady. It appeared that the complainant reported to the police that the accused entered his room on the night of the 29th ultimo, and whilst he was asleep stole the ornament, from a box and absconded. The police, acting on this information, arrested the accused, but on enquiry they ultimately ascertained that the complainant was not on good terms with the accused, and had invented this false charge only to annoy and harass the accused. The Magistrate discharged the accused in the absence of those, and fined the complainant Rs. 50 for bringing a false charge, and ordered the sum of fine, if paid, be handed over to the accused as compensation.

INSTALLATION AT LODGE "ARYAN."—The installation meeting of Lodge "Aryan," the only Hindu Lodge working in this Presidency, under the English Constitution, was held on Tuesday last, at the Freemasons' Hall, Clare Road, when the Deputy District Grand Master, with the Grand Lodge Officers, paid an official visit to the lodge. Mr. Jesjeebhoy Eduljee Mody, barrister-at-law, was installed as the Master for the ensuing year; and he appointed and invested his officers as follows:—Messrs. V. K. Dhairyawan, immediate past-master; K. R. Kirtikar, senior warden; G. B. Prabhakar, junior warden; Ardaser Eduljee, Darvar, treasurer; Shamrao Manikjee Kale, secretary; Atmaram N. Talpade, senior deacon; Luxmon Singh, junior deacon; S. G. Azimkia, inner guard; Daji Abajee Khare, director of ceremonies; Nanu Narayen Kothare, steward; and J. H Burt, tyler. A past master's jewel was presented to Mr. Anandrao Harishanker; and two members were elected to act on the standing committee. The members and their guests afterwards adjourned to the banquet, where the usual loyal and constitutional toasts were drunk.

DEATH OF MR. RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY.—It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we have to announce the death, at his residence, "Yellow Rose Cottage," in Civil Lines, of Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, proprietor of this journal. The sad event occurred at 5 o'clock, on Thursday evening. The deceased was connected with this paper for the last forty years, ever since it was started. He was well-known locally as a pleader, and his popularity in this line was particularly exemplified in cases where the poor were concerned, which, in his widely-known philanthropic spirit, he defended invariably without the least financial regard. He gave up this profession only a decade or so ago, and lived, save among a few chosen friends, in retirement, devoting much of his time, of course, to the prosperity of his journal. His chief quality was amiability of disposition, and there are many, indeed,—who had any touch with him at all,—who will deeply and sincerely regret his loss. He was a highly popular citizen of this city, and very much liked and respected by his co-religionists, who, we are sure, have suffered an irreparable loss in his death. Our unqualified sympathy must chiefly rest with the two sons and daughter he has left behind him, as also with the other members of his family, to whom, perhaps, a light glimmers through the darkness of sorrow that overshadows them, in the thought that he died peaceably and "at peace with all men."—*Poona Observer.*

FROM further particulars received of the suicide committed by a European soldier at the Lahore Fort, it appears that the deceased strangled himself with one of his own *puttis*. He tied one end of the cloth to the upper frame of a door, and the other end he tied tightly round his neck while standing on a box, from which he subsequently jumped, securing a fall of a few feet, and thus killed himself. His corpse was found suspended from the frame of the door after some time by a comrade, and is said to have presented a shocking sight. The inquiry instituted by the police officer and the Assistant Commissioner elicited nothing to show why the deceased destroyed himself. He had been seven years in service, and always bore an excellent character. The *post-mortem* examination also disclosed nothing.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

A MILL SMOKE NUISANCE CASE.

FAIZOOLABHOY HEPTOOLA VS. THE BOMBAY FLOUR MILLS COMPANY.

THE plaintiff, a Borah inhabitant, the owner of a house a nd premises situated at Paref Road and Baboola Tank Road, prayed that the defendants, a joint stock company working a flour mill behind the Jamsa jee Hospital, might be restrained from working the mill, old and new, so as to be a nuisance to the plaintiff and the occupants of his premises, and from discharging smoke, dust, and dirt, so that the same was carried on to or deposited on the plaintiff's premises, and from collecting or keeping on their premises foul and stagnant water so as to be a nuisance to the plaintiff. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Barder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Jardine Farran said:—The plaintiff in this suit seeks to have the defendants restrained by injunction from working their mills so as to cause nuisance to the plaintiff. The nuisances of which he complains are (1) Noise from the mills, (2) smoke from their chimney, (3) dust from the ventilators in their roof, and (4) offensive smells from their tank. The defendants' old mill was finished and began to work on Christmas day 1884. It then consisted of five stories in the centre with wings somewhat lower. At the end of 1885 the wings were raised to the same height as the centre. The whole was fitted with machinery. It had begun to work night and day in February 1885, and it has continued to do so ever since with occasional stoppages on Tuesdays and at times. The plaintiff's bungalow, consisting of two buildings forming an angle facing the old mill, is distant from it from 238 to 302 feet. The rolling machinery of the old mill is in the north-west wing which is the part nearest to the plaintiff's bungalow. The defendants' new mill was finished and began to work in October 1891. It is behind the old mill as you look from the plaintiff's bungalow and is to a large extent screened from the plaintiff's bungalow by the buildings of the old mill. Upon the evidence I am satisfied that the working of the new mill does not perceptably increase the noise which reaches the plaintiff's bungalow. The defendants' witnesses say that is the case in the office and in Mr. Seager's bungalow and in the millers' bungalow which are all more within the influence of the noise from the new mill than are the plaintiff's premises, and it is also the case in Mr. Soundy's bungalow which is nearly equidistant from both mills. *A fortiore* it must be the case with the plaintiff's bungalow from which the new mill is considerably further than is the old mill and from which it is screened by the old mill. The sound from the mills is of a kind which is readily masked by an intervening obstacle. I visited the premises myself at the request of the parties, and it is impossible after doing so not to some extent to be guided in one's appreciation of the evidence by the impressions formed on the spot. To me it appeared that the noise of which the plaintiff complains emanated principally from the north west wing of the old mill to which I have referred as containing rolling machinery. Mr. Gostling says that independently of the working of the new mill, its erection increased the volume of sound which reaches the plaintiff's premises, by reason of the waves of sound from the old mill being reflected from the walls of the new mill. This may possibly be so to a very small degree. Mr. Stephens considers that the sound reflected from the new mill is again thrown back on the walls of the old mill and loses itself in the intervening space, and that, therefore, Mr. Gostling's theory is not sound. Both buildings are manifestly too much in the open for the new buildings to have much effect in reflecting the noise from the old mill towards the plaintiff's premises, and the greater part of the reflected noise must be intercepted by the old building so that, I think, that Mr. Gostling's theory cannot in this case have any real practical effect. The plaintiff and his three family witnesses, no doubt, say that the noise has increased since the new mill has been erected and began working, but it is difficult to measure the dimensions of sound and the great exaggeration in which these witnesses indulged themselves on other parts of the case renders it impossible for me to attach much weight to their evidence upon this point. For these reasons I have come to the conclusion that the noise of which the plaintiff complains, has not perceptably increased since the beginning of 1886. When the old mill was in course of erection the plaintiff's premises belonged to the heirs of Halderai Cassunjee. On the 15th April 1881 a letter was written on their behalf to Mr. John Marshall, and in stating the mill if built and worked would be an intolerable nuisance to them and that they would take steps to protect their rights. To this the directors replied that precautions would be taken to prevent the mill proving a nuisance. The heirs on the 1st May 1881, replied that if the mill proved a nuisance proceedings would be taken. The directors answered that if the mill proved a nuisance the heirs certainly would have a right of action, and there the matter dropped. The correspondence was not renewed when the mill began to work. In 1883 a suit for partition was filed by one of the heirs, and by a consent decree made therein on the 22nd July 1890, the plaintiff's bungalow fell to his share. Up to this time he had resided for the most part in Surat, but off and on in Bombay in the bungalow in question. The plaintiff renewed the correspondency in October 1890. About this time the new mill must have been begun. The plaint was filed on 4th April 1891, when the new mill was in course of erection. It began to work in 1891. It is established by the evidence and is indeed admitted that the defendants' mill emits a continuous humming sound, which is audible in the plaintiff's bungalow all day and all night. The question for determination is whether that sound is sufficiently loud to cause what amounts to a nuisance in law. The defendants say it is not, and have called neighbours from adjoining houses who say that the sound does not cause them inconvenience. In Mr. Soundy's bungalow the sound is hardly audible. That house is at the other side of the mill from the plaintiff's house and is further off. The noise in the west wing and has a building interposed between its and the north west wing of the old mill. I can quite understand that the noise is no annoyance there. Mr. Miller, the miller in the defendant's mill, is not annoyed by the sound in his bungalow, but the house lies in a different position from that of the plaintiff's bungalow with reference to the mill. The former tenants in Mr. Miller's bungalow frequently objected to the sound and sent lawyers letters complaining of it. The defendants say that took the bungalow themselves. The evidence as to the bungalow called Seager's bungalow is of a more convincing nature. It is actually nearer the old mill than is the plaintiff's bungalow but about equidistant with the plaintiff's from the north-west wing of the old mill, Mr. Seager states that you can hear the noise of the mill in the house when the windows are open, except in the room furthest from the mill, but the noise when asked where it was did not annoy him or his family. He is doubtless the Engineer of the defendants' mill and may be biased but his evidence is confirmed by the observations of Dr. Kay, his family doctor. Dr. Cambay, who lives in the house in the room farthest from the mill, states that he can hear the noise. It is, he says, like a running stream and rather promotes sleep. Mr. Wray, the Engineer, who erected the new mill, felt no inconvience from the noise when he stayed in Mr. Seager's bungalow. Mr. Sullivan, the Government Photographer and an Inspector to the Municipality did not mind the noise. He lived in the house for nearly two years. It is, I think satisfactorily shown that in Mr. Seager's bungalow, though the mill is quite audible there, the noise from the mill is not felt as an annoyance by its inmates and that after a time it is hardly perceivable at all. This view is borne out by the evidence of Dr. Smith, and Dr. Langley, who heard the noise in Mr. Seager's bungalow, but did not consider it to be a disturbing noise, and Mr. Macbeth shares the same view. Turning now to the evidence relating to the plaintiff's bungalow, Mr. Campbell says that the noise in Mr. Seager's bungalow is not nearly so loud as in the plaintiff's large bedroom on the first floor facing the mill. He cannot account for this, but says that the fact is so. He is the only witness who has compared the sound in the two bungalows. In this bungalow he found the noise such as would interfere with his rest by night and his comfort by day. In the other rooms especially those at the back, he found the noise far less and not such as to amount to a nuisance. Mr. Gostling compared the noise in the plaintiff's bungalow to that of a waterfall and considered that it amounted to a nuisance. Both he and Mr. Campbell when reporting for the mill in 1885 considered that it was not a nuisance in the miller's bungalow. That was, however, before the wings were raised. In cross-examination, Mr. Gostling toned down his answers in examination-in-chief and said that it was only to persons of a nervous and weakly temperament that the noise would be a nuisance. Dr. Banks was brought to the plaintiff's bungalow at night. He heard the noise in the compound but more audibly when he went into the plaintiff's large bedroom of which the door and windows on the mill side were open. He was not taken into the other rooms. He would not willingly occupy the bungalow while the noise continued, and considers that it would disturb the rest of a person visiting the bungalow from time to time until he became inured to it. This evidence compared with that of Mr. Campbell points to the conclusion that for some reason or other this large room catches the sound of the mill more than even the plaintiff's compound which is nearer than Mr. Seager's bungalow. Dr. Arnott called for the defendant, says that he does not think that the noise in the plaintiff's compound (he was in the house) or in Mr. Seager's bungalow, would worry him. He would prefer not to have it. He would dislike the mill so near his own compound even as regards the noise. If the sound in the large bedroom is as much more audible as Dr. Banks and Mr. Campbell depose to be would, no doubt, dislike it more. The plaintiff and his brother-in-law and their family doctor Hormasjee Sorvai, and their tenant Ranchandra, give a much more distressing account of the noise than the above witnesses, but I think that they have exaggerated the effect which it produces on them. What they prove is that it affects them unpleasantly and that they do not like it. The noise sounding ever and always in their ears is what they say distresses them. The truth seems to be that this is one of those cases which lie in the border land between nuisance non-nuisance. In the plaintiff's large bedroom, I think that the balance of evidence favors the concession that the noise has over-passed the boundary line and passed into the regions of nuisance, but not far. Dr. Langley, who could sleep in a mill it would not affect, Dr. Arnott whose nerves in that respect are more sensative, would have his comfort diminished by it. I take them as typical, I suppose as devid of sensibility or hyposensative in the matter of noise. On the other hand I do not think that the evidence led establishes that the noise in the plaintiff's bedroom would for any length of time disturb slumber, although it might make a visitor from Surat restless for a few nights especially if like the plaintiff he suffered from dyspepsia. On the whole the evidence shows that a monotonous noise like that from the mill is after a short time rather conducive to sleep. The fact therefore, that the noise is injurious to health is not established. As to the locality the works of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas are, no doubt, noisy, but the plaintiff by shutting the windows to the west can completely exclude that annoyance and it does not last after dark as a rule. The noise of the trains from the east he has to bear from time to time, and I cannot think that it does not increase that discomfort to have a never ceasing monotonous hum sound sounding in his ears. He can avoid it by closing his windows or abandoning his best bed-room, but the law ought to afford him protection even in that case. To what relief then is the plaintiff entitled? I do not see my way to granting him an injunction. His absence of complaint for six years after the mill began to work night and day may have induced the defendants to extend their mill as they have done in the belief that the plaintiff acquiesced in their working it as theretofore. Delay is not included so long as things remain in "statu quo," but where there is a change of position it may be taken into account. The amount and nature of the injury may also be considered and the locality in which the nuisance is created. Taking all these things into consideration I think that I am justified in adopting the course pursued in the court of appeal in Dhunjeebhoy vs. Lisbon, I.L.R., 13 Bom., p. 252, and by the Chief Justice in the case of the Land Mortgage Bank vs. Ahmedbhoy Habeebhoy, I.L.R., 8 Bom., p. 35, and awarding damages in lieu of an injunction. I should have been glad to grant such a modified injunction as was suggested by Mr. Jardine, if there were any evidence upon which I could safely act, but to order the defendants to change the machinery in their old mill in the mere hope that new machinery would prove noiseless would be a strong measure. I might so frame a decree in effect to have double windows added to the mill but if I did I could not award damages until I had learned their effect. They had only partial success in the Grant Building case and I doubt if they would have more in this. The evidence does not satisfy me that any appreciable injury is done to the plaintiff by the tank, chimneys or ventilations of the mill. The tank or something in it may have smelt offensively once or twice in the hot weather, but it is now inoffensive and the smell must have arisen from some temporary cause. The chimneys are extremely well regulated and smoked but little even after firing and cannot be a nuisance to the plaintiff having regard to the short time during which the wind sets from them to the plaintiff's bungalow. It is possible and in the fact that dust at times passes through the dust arrestors of the mill, but this can only find its way towards the plaintiff's premises when the wind sets in that direction and a very small amount ever reaches them. I am inclined to think that the plaintiff has contrasted his trees in Bombay with those he has seen at Surat to the disadvantage of the former, and has attributed the dust upon their leaves to a wrong cause. The dust on the old leaves is rather due to the naturally dusty neighbourhood in which he lives, as the young leaves are quite free from dust. In a case like this it is impossible to estimate the damages with accuracy. The damage may be estimated on the palpable loss of rent which the noise would occasion and which I fix at Rs. 5,000.

His Lordship then with the consent of the parties passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 5000. the plaintiff to have the general costs of the suit, except so far as they had been increased by the first and third issues, and by the plaintiff's contention that the smoke and dust caused a nuisance. The costs of these issues were awarded to the defendants.

MR. G. C. MILN'S BENEFIT.

THE complimentary farewell benefit, which is being organized for the gifted tragedian, Mr. Geo. C. Miln, prior to his departure for England, has now been fixed for the 14th of March, and an excellent and interesting programme has been prepared. First Jerome K. Jerome's one-act drama will be played, and Mr. Miln and that talented actress, Miss Douglas, whom we saw on so many parts, will in a thorough success during Mr. Miln's dramatic season last year will play the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet," and the closet scene from Hamlet. Mr. Miln will recite "The Portrait" and Miss Douglas will read "Shamus O'Brien." Messrs. Thelenberg and Andersen Clarke have given their services, and will sing one or two of the choicest songs from their repertoire. It is to be hoped that Mr. Miln will on the eve of his departure, for it will be his last appearance in India, receive the support he deserves. Owing to serious illness in his family he has been detained here much longer than he intended, and while the public will be showing their sympathy to an able and gifted actor by supporting him at his benefit, the programme will be one which will be thoroughly enjoyed. Another reason why he deserves support is that he has done not a little for the education of Bombay youth during his compulsory residence amongst us. His Shakespearian readings to students, and the elocutionary competitions he organized, gave the young students an insight into the principal works of the king of dramatists they would perhaps have not gained by years of personal study. If any actor who came to Bombay, therefore, ever deserved a complimentary benefit, it is Mr. Miln. It is, therefore, to be hoped the demand for tickets, which may be secured at Macropolo's for the 14th, will be great, and that Mr. Miln will get the bumper house he deserves.

BOMBAY RACES.

(Fourth Day, Saturday, 5th March, 1892.)

THE following are the horses declared to start for this day's races:—

1st RACE—3-30 p.m.—"Arab Selling Race." 2nd Dis.tce. Distance ½ mile.

Musjeed bin Mohsen's b a h Minor, late Sunset. Rs. 60, 8st 11lbs, C R Mahomed.
Mr Cowasjee Ardaseer's b a g Behram, Rs. 500, 8st 7lbs, Gibbs.
Mr Maxwell's b a h Snail, Rs. 500, 8st 7lbs, Thompson.

2n RACE—4-0 p.m.—"Pony Selling Race. Distance ½ mile.

Mr A Clarke's b a p Superiority, Rs 1,000, 8st 4lbs, Robinson.
Mr Mancherjee Eduljee's b a h Thanks Gon, Rs. 500, 7st 6lbs, A Wahed.
Mr Chamandi's a p Common, Rs. 500, 7st, 6lbs, Clemenson.
Mr Mohamed Ali's a p Special, Rs. 500, 7st 6lbs.
Mr S A Wajda's b a p Star, Rs 500, 7st 6lbs, Hobday
H H Aga Khan's g a p Colonel, Rs 500, 7st 6lb, Oomer.

3RD RACE.—4-30 p.m.—"Selling Race for all Arabs." Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs. M. and F's b a h Barnum, Rs. 1,100, 10st. 3lbs., Mr May.
Mr Mahomed Shah's g a g al Speed of Thought, Rs. 600, 8st 11lbs., Ebrahim.
Aga Jungeo Shah's b h Narrow Escape, Rs. 500, 8st 7lbs, Billajee.
Mr. Maxwell's b a g Warwick, Rs. 500, 8st. 7lbs, Thompson.
H. H. Aga Khan's ch a h Krisna, Rs. 400, 8st. 3lbs., Oomer.
Mr. Cassum Ally Macfarlane's ch a h Jessamine, Gibbs
Mr. Gaye's ch a h Rufus. Rs. 300, 7st 13lbs., Clemenson.

4TH RACE.—5 p.m.—"The Byculla Club Cup." Distance 1¼ mile.

Capt George's g ch p How's That? 8st 11lbs, Kendall.
Mr Woolmer's ch o m Mistletoe. 9st 4lbs, Ebrahim.
Mr Trevor's b a p Obeyda, 10st 4lbs, Mr Woolmer.
Major Radcliffe's g a g Barney, 10st 10lbs, Mr May.
Mr Wilkinson's b a h Saucy Lass, 10st 6lbs., Jacko.

5TH RACE.—5-30 p.m.—"The Winners' Handicap." Distance 2 miles.

Ali bin Ameer's b a g al Turkish Flag, 10st, Ebrahim.
Hussun bin Buddor's b a g al Patna, 3st 4lbs. Hobday.
Mr Cursetjee's ch a c Little John, 8st. Kama.
Mr Nowrojee's b a h Jessamine, 8st 9lbs, Mr Mahomed.
Mr Locke's b a h Mafeesh, 8st 13lbs, Robinson.
Mr Farmer's b a h Phebian, 9st, Ahmed.
Mr Woolmer's b a h Lottery, 8st.
Mr Moosbol Shah's Visitor, 8st 7lb,
Col Willoughby's ch a h Vendetta, 8st, Gibbs.

6TH RACE.—6 p.m.—"The Consolation Stakes." Distance 1 mile.

Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Holkar, 9st 2lb, Ebrahim.
Mr Gordon's b a h Newminster, 7st. 4lbs, Kumroodeen.
Aga Jan's ch a g al Shanghai, 7st 13lbs, Clemenson.
H H Aga Khan's b a h Dick Turpin, 8st 5lbs, Robinson
H H Aga Khan's b a h Tonobrause, 8st 4lbs, Oomer.
Mr Cursetjee's ch a h Nimbus, 8st 12lb., Ahmed.
Mr Farmer's b a h Shiraz, 8st 2lbs, Kendall.

The following is the result of the ordinaries held last evening at the Mahaluxmi Race Course.

WINNERS' HANDICAP.

	Rs.
Value of Tickets	500
Lottery sold for	5
Patna sold for	110
Turkish Flag sold for	210
Plebian sold for	40
Mafeesh sold for	210
Jassim sold for	15
Vendetta sold for	100
Visitor sold for	10
Little John sold for	50
Total	Rs. 1,250

WINNERS' HANDICAP.

	Rs.
Value of Tickets	500
Lottery sold for	15
Plebian sold for	30
Little John sold for	65
Mafeesh sold for	260
Patna sold for	50
Visitor sold for	10
Turkish Flag sold for	210
Jassim sold for	20
Total	Rs. 1,200

PONY SELLING RACE.

	Rs.
Value of Tickets	500
Special sold for	60
Star sold for	55
Thank You sold for	75
Superiority sold for	100
Colonel sold for	75
Common sold for	90
Total	Rs. 955

THE CONSOLATION STAKES.

	Rs.
Value of Tickets	500
Nowminister sold for	20
Dick Turpin sold for	180
Holkar sold for	50
Shanghai sold for	110
Tenebrouse sold for	65
Sunbeam } Mr Farmer's Stable sold for	170
Sirius }	
Total	Rs. 1,095

BYCULLA CLUB CUP.

	Rs.
Value of Tickets	500
Obeyda sold for	170
Mistletoe sold for	30
How's That sold for	40
Sans Peur sold for	160
Barney sold for	80
Total	Rs. 980

SELLING RACE FOR ALL ARABS.

	Rs.
Value of tickets	500
Barnum sold for	20
Shere Ali II, sold for	75
Sword of Tippoo sold for	10
Rufus sold for	60
Krisna sold for	75
Warwick sold for	100
Narrow Escape sold for	80
Total	Rs. 920

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Band will play at the Race Course this afternoon.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE sixth Spoon Competition of the above club was fired at Coorla, on Friday, with the following results:—

	700 yds.	800 yds.	Grand Total.
Lieut T M English, B V R	30	33	63
Lce-Corpl J Wolfe, G I P R V	31	31	62
Sergt-Instr J Ferguson, B H and C R V	33	28	61
Lieut F W English, B V R	29	31	60
Sergt Cosse, B V R	30	28	58
Cr-Sergt H Black, B V R	34	21	55
Sergt-Instr J Moore, B V R	25	28	53
Vol Mason, B V R	24	27	51
Sergt C B Robinson, B V R	31	17	48
Corpl G F Lund, B V R	22	21	42
Lce-Corpl H W Prescott, B V R	27	15	42
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vol	20	20	40
1 Tof M J Limpus, B V R	18	21	39
Cr-Sergt E Sands, B V R	20	13	33

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH,—A few drops of the liquid "Florilina" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the breath a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Florilina," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., at all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE CLAIM AGAINST SIR KURSHED JAH.

JUDGMENT FOR THE DEFENDANT.

JUDGMENT has been delivered on the claims of Mr. T. G. A. Palmer, against Sir Kurshaid Jah, for three and a half lakhs. The case was heard before Nawab Imad Jung Bahadur, Chief Justice, Hyderabad; Major General A. H. E. Campbell, Judge, H. H. the Nizam's Suburban Courts, and Mir Abdoor Rahaman, Judge, Magistrate's Court, Hyderabad City, sitting as a Special Commission, appointed by order of his Highness the Nizam to adjudicate upon the alleged debts of Nawab Shamsud-Daula, Shams-ul-Mulk, Shams-ul-Umara, Amir-i-Kabir, Sir Kurshaid Jah, Bahadur, K.C.I.E. The claim was for Rs. 3,47,734-3-0. The plaintiff, Mr. T. G. A. Palmer, barrister-at-law, who was represented by Messrs. A. W. Forbes and C. J Mundeu, pleaders, and the defendant was Nawab Sir Kurshaid Jah, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., who was represented by Messrs. Inverarity and Rudra, barristers-at-law, assisted by Mr. Mandeen. The following are the terms of the judgment:—

This is a suit for Halli Sicca Rs. 3,47,734-3-0. The plaintiff, who is a barrister-at-law, states that he was professionally engaged by the late Nawab Rashiddin Khan, Amir-i-Kabir, in three separate cases, between the months of December 1879 and August 1881.

I.—In the first case, the plaintiff states that he was engaged for the purpose of recovering certain landed estates and other properties, which he alleged, the nephews of the late Amir-i-Kabir, Nawab Mahommad Muzhard-Din-Khan Rafat Jung, Bashir-ud-Daulah, Umdat-ul-Mulk, Azamat-Umara, Ameer-i-Akbar, Sir Asman Jah, Bahadur, K. C. I. E., and Nawab Mohammad-Daulah, Bahadur, had wrongly taken possession of, and for plaintiff's services in the case it is said that the late Amir-i-Kabir agreed to give him £20,000 down, and £50,000, on the successful issue of the case.

II. Secondly.—While the plaintiff was thus employed and was absent in England on the aforesaid business, it is further alleged that the services of the plaintiff were further engaged by the aforesaid late Amir-i-Kabir, to prosecute Mr. R. Knight, for libels published in the London "Statesman," for which work the late Nawab Amir-i-Kabir agreed to pay plaintiff £10,000 down.

III. Thirdly.—In August, 1881, having then returned to India, the plaintiff is said to have been specially sent to England by the same Nawab in connection with an inquiry which Sir Richard Meade (*) had asked the Home Government to institute into certain gross charges brought against him and his son-in-law by Mr. Knight in the London "Statesman," for which services, it is said, it was agreed to pay the plaintiff £6,000 down.

The plaintiff admits having received between the months of December, 1879, and December, 1881, at different times, various sums of money aggregating Government Rs. 3,00,160, equivalent to £24,950. It is said that the late Amir-i-Kabir died on the 12th December, 1881, and that at that time there was due by the late Nawab to the plaintiff £11,050 equivalent to Government Rs. 1,56,000.

The plaintiff declares that the defendant, who is an heir and legal representative of the late Amir-i-Kabir, promised to pay the plaintiff any balance that may be found due to him by his late father; and further that the defendant did pay him on the 14th January, 1882, the sum of Rs. 15,000, as part payment, but has failed to pay the remainder, notwithstanding frequent promises.

The plaintiff, therefore, prays for a decree for Government Rs. 1,41,000, equivalent to Halli Sicca Rs. 1,66,380; plus interest from 1st January, 1882, to the end of January, 1891, at 12 per cent. per annum, viz., H. S. Rs. 1,81,354-3-0, together with further interest to the date of final liquidation of his debt.

The defendant, in his reply, denies all personal knowledge of the facts set forth in paras. 1 to 11 of the plaint, save that the late Amir-i-Kabir died on the date specified, *i. e.*, 12th December, 1881. He also denies that he himself had ever promised to pay plaintiff any balance due to him by his late father, or that he did, on the 14th January, 1882, make to plaintiff a part payment of such balance; and among his other pleas, which it is not necessary to enumerate in detail here, the chief point urged by the defendant is that "The plaintiff was engaged by the late Amir-i-Kabir as counsel, this suit is not maintainable; and if in the capacity of an agent he cannot recover without rendering an account for monies already received."

Of the issues framed the first is as follows:—

Issue I.—In what capacity and under what terms was the plaintiff engaged in England by the late Amir-i-Kabir, the defendant? If as counsel, is the suit maintainable?

The above issue comprises three points; and we now deal with the first of these, to wit, in what capacity was the plaintiff engaged in England by the late Amir-i-Kabir, the defendant? If by the plaintiff that he was engaged professionally by the late Amir-i-Kabir, the profession of the plaintiff being that of a barrister-at-law, and upon this point we form the evidence before us the tenour of the correspondence and telegrams, and the draft of the "case-Opinion" filed are signed by the plaintiff as counsel acting in conjunction with Mr. Gorst, Q. C., the Attorney General, and the Solicitor General, find that the plaintiff was, as he states, engaged in the capacity of counsel.

The second point involved in the first issue is—If the plaintiff was engaged in the capacity of counsel, is the suit maintainable?

To settle this point, again, we have to consider two things to decide, namely:—Whether an English barrister can sue for professional fees in England as well as in British India. 2.—Then whether we should be guided by the principles adopted in England and British India?

The question whether an English barrister can sue for his fees is most elaborately discussed in a leading case upon the point, Kennedy *vs.* Brown, Vol. XIII. Common Bench Reports, New Series, pi 677, wherein Chief Justice Erle says:—"On principle and on authority we are bound to think that there is good reason for holding that the relation of counsel and client in litigation creates the incapacity to make a contract of hiring as an advocate. It follows that the requests and promises of the defendant and the services of the plaintiff created neither an obligation nor an inception of obligation nor any inchoate

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BYCULLA IRONWORKS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.—Having just added tolour Stock a fresh consignment from our European Factories, we are now able to offer the most improved styles in neat, strongly made Crystal Face, Hunting or half Hunting cases, at Rs. 55, 65, 75 and 85. Each Watch is thoroughly regulated before delivery and guaranteed for years.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

JUST RECEIVED AMERICAN WALTHAM Silver Keyless WATCHES, in new patent dust-proof cases; lever Movement, expansion Balance, fitted with non-magnetic hairspring. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 35, only.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Rly. Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WAI to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Caller to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

BADMINTON SHOES.—A New Shoe, Russian Hide, with Patent Front, Extra Quality. 8s Cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TEA KETTLES, with Spirit-lamp, in all Sizes and Designs, just unpacked.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

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WANTED, EUROPEAN CARDING MASTER, who thoroughly knows the work of Hethrington's Machinery from Blowing Room to Roving. Apply to "M. H." care of this Paper.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMPAS.—I have much pleasure in testifying to the accommodation and food received here. I have stayed here for months and must say that I have had anything but cause for complaint during my quarters.—(Sd.) [illegible]

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CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with Silent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at LIVERY STABLE of Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE KOOFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

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UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,
WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success, changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 3 months the applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

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FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.
This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon for Rs. 3-4 per Bottle, packing extra.
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IS fitted with the most approved appliances for Testing the Sight, utilized by a novel method patented by Mr. S. Lawrence, which is specially designed to ensure accuracy, while promoting the comfort of visitors under examination. After this has been done and the necessary spectacles noted

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The distinction between the above methods of practical Ophthalmic Opticians, and those of the mere vendors of Spectacles, is obvious. The latter imports them for sale, and his object is achieved when he has induced the customer to buy; any glaring unsuitability becomes the occasion of ingenious apology or persuasion; the smart salesman rises superior to such a trifle as the jeopardy of his customer's eyesight, if he even understands the danger, and the cost of any alteration, must come directly off his profit. The practical Optician, on the other hand, first ascertains the defect, and, if it depends on the refraction, prepares the proper glasses to correct it. Both indeed work for the professional Oculist though in different ways; one makes Patients for him, the other makes the Spectacles for his Patients.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

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AGENTS WANTED.

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No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF PADOWS AT TANK BUNDER.

On MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Liladhar Shamjee, an insolvent, consisting of five Padows, viz.:—

One Padow. No. 2467, "Ganga Sagar," of the burthen of 147 Bombay candies.
One Padow. No. 2593, "Jalum Savoy," of the burthen of 91 Bombay candies.
One Padow, No. 2273, "Punkeesprasad," of the burthen of 62 Bombay candies.
One Padow, No. 2572, "Ramchordpersad," of the burthen of 96 Bombay candies.
One Padow, No. 2036, "Jaipersad," of the burthen of 98 Bombay candies.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Arthur Crawford Market, on THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1892, to 31st March 1893, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets Erskine Road Fish Markets, and Pedder Market, Mazagon from fresh and salt-fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, i.e., from 1st April 1892, to 31st March, 1893.

For particulars and conditions of those sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, March 5, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 4.

THE greater part of the past week has been marked by, if anything, a deeper dulness than previously prevailed; but yesterday a brisk demand for Cotton sprang up from exporters and local spinners, especially the latter, and considerable transactions took place on the basis of previous rates for ready stuff; Wheat and Seeds, however, remaining neglected by shippers, and continuing to decline in value. There has been but little movement in Exchange, rates closing this evening 1-32d. lower both for Bank and Private Paper than they ruled a week ago. Government Paper has advanced 1 1-16 per cent. in Fours above last Friday evening's rate. Freights have been weak and declining; there is now a little more demand for tonnage, but no improvement in rates, which are 6d. to 1s. per ton lower than on last mail-day. The Import Market shows no signs of improvement, the volume of business passing in staple Manufactures having been rather less than last week, while prices generally are unchanged.

MONEY.—An increase in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance, though only of 6¼ lakhs, on the eve of one of the busy export months of the year, as shown by the Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday, and with the Bank rate at 5 per cent., seems to emphasize the sluggishness of trade, so far, this season, and to point to a continuance of an easy money market for some time to come. And an analysis of the figures making up the Bank's Return makes this still more apparent; for the withdrawals of Private Deposits during the period under notice had, at 13¾ lakhs, been very much less than in either of the two preceding weeks; while both in Loans and Bills Discounted, which should have shown signs of material expansion, there had been a decrease of 4½ lakhs and 7¾ lakhs, respectively, the net figures which go to indicate the position of the trade demand showing an increase of under a lakh, compared with 22½ lakhs as disclosed by the previous Return, and 31½ lakhs by that of the week before. Some addition to Public Deposits, and a further realization of Government Securities, caused the Balance to show the increase as above-stated. No change in rates was made at the board meeting of the Bank of Bombay yesterday, and 5 per cent. remains the minimum.

EXCHANGE opened weaker again on last mail-day, with three months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 1-13d., and only one seller of Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 3 7-8d., but with little or no business passing either way, and rates closed quiet. On Monday, 1s. 4 1-16d. was quoted at opening for three months' sight Credits; 1s. 3 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic; and 1s. 3 7-8d. for Demand; but there was little enquiry for Bank Remittance at the quotations, and 1s. 4 1-32d., was reported as having been done for Credits. But even at this rate there was nothing of consequence offering, and the market closed quiet. On Tuesday the market opened with steady feeling at 1s. 4⅝d. for Bank Demand; 1s. 4 27-32d. for Telegraphic; and 1s. 4 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and rates for the Bank media of remittance hardened a little, closing a shade higher, Credits being unaltered. The market was very quiet as to business, however, hardly any thing having been done either way. On the following day, in presence of rather higher quotations for Silver from London and New York, rates opened at an advance of 1-32d., all round. Few Merchants' Bills were offering, while the Banks were unwilling to raise their drawing rates, and the market closed quiet without further change. Yesterday the market opened at Wednesday's closing rates, notwithstanding the high price obtained by Government for the Council's Bills in London, and though one Bank gave a little Telegraphic at 1s. 3 29-32d., and Demand at 1s. 3 15-16d., it was not obtainable for long; and as no sellers appeared at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Credits, the rate, before the middle of the day, became 1s. 4 1-16d., and at this even the amounts coming out were trivial, and Bills which were offering thereat were withdrawn as soon as the rate was obtainable. The feeling, however, was steady at the close. Yesterday's rates were quoted at opening this morning, with a moderate demand for Bank Paper, which quickly receded 1-32d.: and no Bills offering at 1s. 4 1-16d. buyers also came out at 1-32d. lower for three months' sight Credits, and a fair amount was placed at 1s. 4 1-32d., the market closing quiet sued as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 3 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 27-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Do. 4 do.	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Do. 6 do.	1s. 4 1-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-32d.	"
Do. 6 do.	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Documents 3 do.	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Do. 6 do.	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight	168½	"
Do. 6 do.	170	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quiet at the close of last week at a decline of ¼ per cent. in Fours for Money and Account, which became ⅜ before the market closed on Saturday, final quotations having been 105 3-16 for cash and the coming Settlement, and 105 1-16 for the 30th March account; 104 being still the nominal rate for 4½ per cents. Recovering the additional fall of ⅛ per cent., which took place on Saturday towards the close, the market was steady on Monday at the previous rates for Fours, say 105 5-16 for cash and Wednesday's Settlement, and 105⅜ for the 30th March account. On Tuesday the market was steady at Monday's closing rates for Fours for cash and the following day's Settlement; but the March account advanced 1-16 per cent. to 105 5-16, which thus became the quotation in all positions. Wednesday was the early March settling day for Fours, and the feeling was firm throughout the day. At times the rate for the 30th instant was 1-16 per cent. above the cash price; but it receded eventually to its previous level. The account closed at 105⅜ to 105 7-16, the former having been the final quotation for Money, with the settlement at the end of the month 105 5-16. Yesterday the market was steady at a material advance on the previous day's rates for Fours, say of ¼ to 5-16 per cent. both for Money and Account, closing quotations having been 105⅝ for cash, and 105 9-16 for the 30th instant. The market has been strong again to-day, and rates for Fours further advanced to 105¾ for Money and 105⅝ for Account, but closed ⅛ per cent. lower. The closing rate for 4½ per cents is 104½, nominal.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is ¼ per cent. lower, at 112; Port Trust Bonds are higher to the same extent, at 103¾.

SHARES have attracted but little attention during the week; but the little movement which has taken place has been for the most part in sellers' favour, though in a few cases of Mill Scrip prices have declined. Compared with our quotations of a week ago, we note an advance of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, Swadeshi, New Great Eastern, Empress, and Mahalakshmi Mill shares, of Rs. 10 in Jeoraz Balloo, of Rs. 12½ in Luckhmidas; and of Rs. 25 in Indian Manufacturing. On the other hand, Britannia have declined Rs. 50; Howard and Ballough, Rs. 15; David, Rs. 10; Empress and Connaught, Rs. 5 each; and Colaba Land and Mill, Rs. 2½. In Press Shares Mercantile and New Berar have advanced Rs. 2½; Bombay Cotton are Rs. 2 lower. In Miscellaneous shares Bombay Fire are Rs. 25 up; Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 50 higher, in the first issue, and Rs. 5 in the second. Kemp and Co. have advanced Rs. 3; and Marcks and Co. Re. 1; Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been no change in the position of *Grey Goods* during the past week, and prices have not altered sensibly. Dealers are selling freely notwithstanding the course of Exchange; while up-country buyers are operating in a hand-to-mouth way. A fair demand for *Bleached Goods* continues from the Central Provinces, and in some cases at hardening rates, enquiry running on light weights and medium qualities. In *Dyed, Printed*, and *Turkey-Red Goods* there has been no change; and the same may be said with regard to *Local* Goods. The week's Clearances of *Imported* Goods have been about 3,700 packages; and of *Local* Goods some 1,600 bales.

YARNS.—Only a small business has been done in *Imported Twist*, and the tone of the market has remained dull, but no change in prices has taken place. Sales of *Local Spinnings* in China for the week ending on Monday amounted to 11,000 bales, with Exchange at Hongkong Rs. 220. There was a fair demand here at the commencement of the week; but it has completely disappeared since. Rates are unchanged at the following official quotations; and the week's sales are put down at 5,000 bales:—

Twist...	... No. 6s Mule,	As. 3½	to 4	per lb.
" ...	... " 8s "	" 3¾	" 4 1-16	"
" ...	... " 10s "	" 4¼	" 4⅜	"
" ...	... " 12s "	" 4 3-16	" 4¼	"
" ...	... " 16s "	" 5	" 5¼	"
" ...	... " 20s "	" 5½	" 5⅝	"
" ...	... " 24s "	" 5⅞	" 6¼	"
" ...	... " 30s "	" 6¼	" 6¾	"
" ...	... " 40s "	" 7½	" 8	"

METALS.—A moderate business has been done in *Copper* during the week, and the market is quiet at previous rates. *Yellow Metal* has been taken to a small extent only, this market also having been quiet, with prices unchanged. *Iron* has been steady with a moderate business passing at last week's quotations.

COAL.—Sales have been reported during the week of Powell's Duffryn, ready and alongside, from Rs. 16½ to Rs. 16 per ton; but sellers are not now in the market on account of the threatened stoppage of work at the Collieries.

EXPORTS.

COTTON remained dull in tone to the end of last week, and for several days thereafter, with very little doing for local spinners' account, and less for export, while prices gave way Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy almost daily. Yesterday, however, an active demand sprang up from both quarters, and a large business was done (the Mills, however, taking about twice as much as exporters) in a steady market, but without any change in rates for ready stuff, though for future delivery a rupee less per candy was asked. The purchases for export during the week have been about 5,000 bales (including some contracts for Broach, for April delivery) of new Oomra, descriptions, Bengals, and Broach; while the Mills have taken some 12,000 bales, consisting almost entirely of new Oomra kinds. The market closed steady this evening, with prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per candy lower than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop during the past week have been 51,200 bales compared with 57,200 bales arrived in the previous week, and 89,500 bales in the corresponding week last season; and the falling off in receipts this season compared with last has now reached 342,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, wit hout commission, viz:—

Cotton—	per lbs. Per candy. C. & F.
Bengal Fine	Rs. 157—3d.
Do. Fully, Good	" 143—2 31-32d.
Do. Good	" 131—23d.
Broach Fine (March)	" 176—3 19-32d.
Do. Good do.	" 174—3 9-16d.
Khandeish Fine	" 156—3 7-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 151—3d.
Do. Good	" 147—3 1-16d.
Dholleras Fine (April-May)	" 167—3 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good do.	" 157—3d.
Do. Good do.	" 149—3 3-32d.
Belauts Fine	" 156—3 7-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 144—3d.
Oomra Fully Good	" 158—3d.
Do. Good	" 133—3 5-32d.

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1891-92.	Season 1890-91.
	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	149,000	219,500
Berar	142,500	182,500
Barsi and Nugger	29,500	44,500
Bengals	60,500	201,000
Hingunghat	1,500	17,000
Persian and Sind	10,000	10,000
Broach	10,000	43,500
Dhollera	11,000	38,000
Total	414,000	756,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	Bales. 1892.	Bales. 1891.	Bales. 1890.
For the Week	51,648	90,000	71,398
From 1st Jan. to 3rd March	368,254	536,917	606,265
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	32,147	44,615	55,931
From 1st Jan. to 3rd March	314,389	332,169	333,744
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	7,599	2,298	2,816
From 1st Jan. to 3rd March	35,003	21,906	13,017

WHEAT was steady at previous quotations to the close of last week, but with only a small business passing; but on Monday the feeling became very quiet, and prices receded half to one anna per cwt. for all descriptions. The same tone continued to prevail thereafter, and no improvement in demand from shippers took place, while rates further declined half an anna per cwt. on Wednesday, and again yesterday.

SEEDS.—There was a rather more doing in this market at the beginning of the present week; and the price of Linseed advanced half-an-anna per cwt.; but afterwards the feeling became quiet, and eventually dull, while Linseed, in sympathy with news of lower prices on the other side, lost the previous advance; and continued to give way in value, other descriptions being unchanged. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-7-0	to Rs. 6-10-0	per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 7-2-0	"	"	
" " Cawnpore	" 7-0-0	"	"	
" Red "	" 6-0-0	to " 6-8-0	"	
Gingelly White	" 41-8-0	to " 42-4-0	per cdy.	
" Mixed	" 37-0-0	to " 40-0-0	"	

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	253,362	61,783	53,171
do. from Jan. 1 to March 3.	11,73,851	1,100,910	738,187
Linseed for the Week	179,561	124,714	66,967
do. from Jan. 1 to March 3.	544,682	643,975	275,786
Rapeseed for the Week	21,359	29,608	27,895
do. from Jan. 1 to March 3.	45,588	131,328	168,088
Gingelly Seed for the Week	46,375	82,064	53,153
do. from Jan. 1 to March 3	580,328	604,622	381,266

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890 cwts.
Wheat for the Week	182,060	84,450	34,248
do. from 1st Jan. to 3rd March.	1,577,180	1,102,846	654,391
Linseed for the Week	170,083	121,793	46,832
do. from 1st Jan. to 3rd March.	464,323	533,573	196,002
Rapeseed for the Week	10,646	11,053	20,022
do. from 1st Jan. to 3rd March.	17,662	164,479	100,018
Gingelly Seed for the Week	33,318	59,984	42,727
do. from 1st Jan. to 3rd March.	386,909	333,696	362,360

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MARCH 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera..... 3 3-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight... 1 3¾
2½ per cent. Consols for account... 95⅝ ex.
3 per cent. French Rentes 99¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 69 7-16
4½ per cent. 88¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 108
Bar Silver 41¼

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total bullion, £225,000,000; increase, £100,000; public deposits, £10,200,000; increase, £500,000; other deposits, £28,300,000; increase, £200,000; other securities, £29,800,000; increase, £1,000,000; notes and gold £16,400,000; decrease, £300,000. The Bank's reserve is 42 per cent. of the Liabilities.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1892.
Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·933
Temperature of the Air	73·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·8
Dew Point	61·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·661
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·4
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day)	79·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·8
General Directions of Wind*	....NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	337

* From midnight to midnight.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, MARCH 4.

Pressure has increased except in Bengal and in the south of the Peninsula, where it has decreased slowly. Increase has been brisk very generally and rapid in the north-west of India. The depression noticed near Allahabad has apparently passed on to Bengal, and that over the Punjab has filled up without any movement. Strongly marked anticyclonic conditions prevail over the greater part of the country. Winds are northerly over the western half of India, southerly over the eastern half. Force is strong to a gale in the north-west of India and on the west coast fresh. Around the Bay the temperature has fallen briskly, except in Bengal and the Carnatic. The mean temperature is below the average except in Bengal and Madras, where the deficiency is generally large. Snow has fallen in Srinagar and Murree and rain at Simla, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Cuttack, and False Point, but amounts less than a quarter of an inch, and fine cool weather is probable over the greater part of the country.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 Per Copy.

CONTENTS:—

PAGE.
1 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY.—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE.—LATEST TELEGRAMS.
2 HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.—LATE NEWS.
3-4-5 THE WEEK.
6 The Position of Silver.—Irrigation in Madras.—Bombay Natural History Society.—The Famine Districts.—Relief Works at Moamdroog.
7 Fancy Dress Ball at Government House.
8 Murderous Attack on a Commissioner.—Messrs. Cox and Co.—MILITARY NEWS.—Death of Colonel G. R. Goodfellow.—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
9 The Police and other Charges.—Arrival of Sir George Greaves.—Tragic Suicide at Sea.
10 INDIAN SPORTING NEWS: Bombay Races.
11 Bombay Rifle Club.—The Kathiawar Dacoits.—The Famine in the Deccan.
12 Arrival of Admiral Kennedy.—Bombay Legislative Council.
13 The Recent Riot at Calcutta.—Bombay Port Trust Budget Estimates.
14 LEADING ARTICLES: Indian Chambers of Commerce and the Silver Question.—The Mhowra Bill.
15 LEADING ARTICLE: Fines on Building Sites at Bandora.
16 LEADING ARTICLES: Caste Differences Among the Banias.—Wells in Guzerat.—Lord Rosebery's Life of Pitt.
17 Indian Industries and the Public Works Department.
18-19 The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act Commission.
20-21 The Case of Mr. Wheeler.
22 Prize Distribution at Elphinstone High School.
23 Building Fines and Government Tenants.—Memorial of the late Mr. Henry Curwen.—General Brackenbury on the Proposed Concessions to Volunteers.—An Indian Dante.
24-25 Our Frontier Fights.—BENGAL.—MADRAS.—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND) PUNJAB.—MISCELLANEOUS.—OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Provincial Gazettes.—Railway Traffic Returns.
26-27 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.
28 Shipping Intelligence.—ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1892.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—March 2, at Pantheon Road, Egmore, the wife of Lieut P. Baker, of a son.
DENTON—February 22, at Kulhutty Estate, Santawerry, the wife of Clifford Denton, of a son.
FORBES—February 29, at Multan, the wife of Major W. G. Forbes, R. Warwickshire Regiment, of a daughter.
HOLME—February 26, at Naini Tal, the wife of C. H. Holme, of twins (son and daughter).
ROY—January 26, at Rawalpindi, the wife of F. E. Roy, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LOADER—WRIGHT—February 24, at Christ's Church, Cuddapah, by the Rev. M. N. Atkinson, Alfred Henry Loader, to Elizabeth Mabel, oldest daughter of S. Wright, Madras Railway.

DEATHS.

CHAMBERLAIN—February 27, at Sialkote, Neville Ian Hay Chamberlain, the beloved son of Lieutenant-Colonel Neville Chamberlain, aged 1 month.
CORDEAUX—February 20, at Sialkote, John Christopher Cordeaux, aged 6 months.
D'CRUZE—At the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Louis Francis, 1st Grade Apothecary, S. M. D., Bengal, aged 45 years and 2 months.
WEBB—February 24, at Calcut

...MS.

...S.]

...RMA FORCES.

...NDON, MARCH 4.

...s yesterday, Mr. ... India, replying to ...overnment of India ...oberts with regard to ...nder the Commander- ...ded, was not prepared ..., and piecemeal legis

...IN PARLIAMENT.

... stated in the House of ... the Secretary of State for ...ary in the interests of the ... the cadastral survey of

...GUESE IN AFRICA.

...ident at Mozambique telegraphs ...liers of the Portuguese expedi- ...a, under Colonel Countinho, have ...plundering the traders in Lower

...TROOPING SERVICE.

H. M.'s Indian Troopship Serapis sailed from Portsmouth yesterday.

THE LATE LORD LYTTON.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The will of the late Lord Lytton ordains the compilation of a complete record of his Viceroyalty of India to be based on documents in the possession of the family.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S RE-ENTRY IN THE POLITICAL ARENA.

Lord Randolph Churchill has re-entered the political arena by the delivery of a vigorous speech at Paddington last evening, in which he attacked Lord Rosebery and the Progressives of the London County Council.

ELECTION NEWS.

The election of a member of Parliament for Chertsey, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Frederick Alers Hankey, took place yesterday and resulted in the return of Mr. Combe, Conservative by a majority of 1,800 votes over the Liberal candidate.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN GREECE.

ATHENS, MARCH 3.

The Chamber of Deputies has been prorogued prior to a dissolution.

THE EMPEROR'S BRANDENBURG SPEECH.

BERLIN, MARCH. 3.

The police have seized a number of important papers criticising the speech made by his Majesty the Emperor at the Brandenburg banquet. These measures of the authorities are causing much discontent.

THE CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

PARIS, MARCH 3.

The programme of M. Roubet, the new Premier, says there is no question of the separation of the Church and State, and the Government will maintain the Concordat.

The Premier rejoices at the general acceptance of the Republic, and specially urges legislation for the amelioration of the lot of the working classes.

The Chamber of Deputies has approved the programme.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MARCH 4.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballaarat, with the outward English mails of the 26th instant, left here at 5-30 a.m., to-day.

AN OUTBREAK IN THE AKYAB JAIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 4.

Yesterday an outbreak took place in the Akyab Jail, headed by the Minlaung Prince and his father, who were taken prisoners last week by the police, Jailor Nelson being killed by the prisoners. Volunteers were called out, and during the firing that ensued several of the prisoners were killed. The outbreak was promptly crushed.

NEWS FROM MR. MACNABB.

Mr. Macnabb, Political Officer, Haka, who returned to Haka on Wednesday, wires as follows :—The objects of the Tlang Tlang expedition have been fully achieved. Over a hundred guns have been taken from villages. The houses of the Chiefs of Hmunlipi, Hryankan, and Tunzan, who have not paid their fine in full, were destroyed, and one house for every gun not given up was destroyed, in addition. The Tlang Tlangs seemed thoroughly cowed and offered no actual resistance. The tribute of one rupee per house was levied on the entire tribe. All large villages as far as Wantu in the south and Klangpi in the north have been visited.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

The Viceregal Council met to-day. After three formal items of business were transacted the Hon'ble Sir John Edgar introduced the Bill to amend the Court of Wards Act of 1879. The measure chiefly referred to the Bengal Presidency, and was referred to a Select Committee for report. The Hon'ble Sir John Edgar also introduced the Bengal Military Police Bill rendered necessary by the removal of the frontier police from the Chittagong hills. This was also referred to a Select Committee and the Council then adjourned for a fortnight.

THE MELLINI VITRIOL-THROWING CASE.

At the sessions to-day Madame Mellini was unanimously acquitted of the charge of grievous hurt. The jury returned a divided verdict on the charge of simple hurt. The court accepting the verdict of the majority the prisoner was discharged.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

The services of Major B. Scott, C.I.E., have been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

Mr. H. G. H. Keene, Assistant Comptroller-General, has been granted furlough for one year; Mr. A. Newmarch acts for him in the Paper Currency Office.

Lieutenant W. F. Cooke-Taylor, Punjab Frontier Force has been admitted to the Staff Corps.

Furlough leave has been granted to Colonel H. B. Sanderson, for 9 months; Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Sandeman, Survey of India, for 6 months; Captain L. Boswell, 33rd B. I.; Lieutenant E. W. Richards, Assistant Commissary General; Colonel F. W. Macmullen, 13th B. I.; Captain E. Townshend, R. E., ; Captain H. S. G. Hall, for one year each; Colonel J. Cooke, 36th B. I., 7 months; Lieutenant C. S. Eastmead, 3rd Goorkhas; and Lieutenant D. S. Buist, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year each.

Extensions of leave have been granted to Colonel R. P. Nisbet, C.I.E., Resident at Kashmir, till the 24th May, 1892; and also to Surgeon-Captain J. C. Lamond for 6 months.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Bird, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Griene are granted substantive rank of Colonel.

The following promotions have been announced:—

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Majors Leslie, Trevor, Bishop, Thomas, Morris, and Fenkins.

To be Captains.—Lieutenants Radcliffe, Brown, Fromby, Rooke, Lowry, Dawes, and Reed.

Colonel Julius M. Boyd has been admitted to the Colonel's allowance.

Retirements.—Colonel G. W. Willock, 3rd Bengal Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Humphrey Loyille, Assistant Commissary-General; Colonel C. Branson, 17th B. I.; Mr. Barrett, Chief Engineer, Indian Marine; and Mr. R. T. Mallet, Chief Engineer, State Railways.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 4.

Mr. Plowden has been confirmed as Resident at Hyderabad, *vice* Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick.

It is definitely settled that Colonel Biddulph, now at Ajmere, will act for Colonel Barr as Resident at Gwalior, and Mr. Martindale, officiating as Commissioner of Ajmere.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The Government of India have forwarded the names of Captain Aylmer and Lieutenants Boisragon and Badcock to the Secretary of State for the Victoria Cross, in recognition of the gallantry displayed by these officers at Nilt.

THE WHEELER COMMISSION.

It was hoped that the examination of witnesses, and the hearing of counsel before the Commission appointed to inquire into the charges against Mr. P. Wheeler would close at Allahabad to-day; but if not the last sitting of the Commission will take place to-morrow.

THE RAILWAY POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The *Pioneer*, in commenting on the recent article of the *Bombay Gazette*, says it was even more emphatic than anything which has appeared in the *Pioneer's* own columns in condemnation of the railway policy of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. After recapitulating the statements in the *Gazette*, the *Pioneer* says that a reference was probably intended to a proposal made some years ago by General Strachey, when visiting India, which involved the advance by Government of some such sum (six crores of rupees) as that mentioned on the ground that the East Indian Railway surplus would cover the interest charges. The suggestion was, at the same time, made that the Company might be given power to raise money on debentures, which power at present they do not possess. These proposals were connected with by the transfer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand line to its powerful neighbour. The Government of India, however, did not favour such a transfer and the matter then dropped. It may possibly have been raised again at home lately, but no information to that effect has reached the authorities in this country. We can scarcely believe that the Secretary of State would seriously entertain such a proposal in any case. The *Bombay Gazette* further states that the tax-payer is threatened with the conversion into broad gauge at no distant date of many of the metre-gauge lines as soon as money can be found for this. We understand it is incorrect. The Government of India have no intention of making any conversions at present, nor will they move at all in the matter unless the conversion of small lengths are necessary for special purposes. As has been the case previously in more than one instance, notably the old Punjab-Northern and Nagpur Chhatisgarh.

THE LAND INDEBTEDNESS COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 4.

The Agriculturists Relief Act Commission met again in the Council Hall, to-day.

Mr. Hart Davies, C.S., was examined by Mr. Neill, and said that for six years, from 1879 to 1885 he was in charge of the estates of village jaghirdars and large zemindars who paid more than Rs. 300 and Rs. 450. The total amount of debts was 38 lakhs. The present system was a very drastic one. It cut down debts under severer rules. The Act allowed me to pay creditors just when I could. Some of the estates were utterly hopeless. The seasons are very capricious. The main reason of all this indebtedness was recklessness and having to pay assessments regularly in ready money. It was very difficult to get remissions. If the total amounts of produce was double the assessment no remission could be granted. That was a rule in Sind. I was always urging on the Commissioner that if a man did not cultivate the land he should not be required to pay assessment. Whether the land was cultivated or not, the man would have to pay once in three years. But if the land lay fallow for two years, and cultivated one year, he had to pay assessment for one year in three. Government thought these old families in Sind who were really the back-bone of the people were being ousted for land, and revolutionary measures had to be adopted to save them. Some estates had to be given up, because they could not settle the debts. He did not think Government was likely to repeat the experiment in the case of those zemindars of Sind. Irrigation in Sind is now better, and the actual cultivators in Sind get a half or third of the produce of the lands they cultivate for zemindars. There was no special Act necessary for Sind. The zemindars are vehemently opposed to parting with their lands. What is wanted is a stop in long debts, which is required to be strictly protected. Sind is a very rich country. The revenue system is not sufficiently effective. The Sind Act itself had no rules. Regarding the enquiry into the past history of the transaction the Commissioner made rules.

Rao Bahadur Vadekar, being examined, said he was Deputy Collector for eight years. He had seen a vast difference between the ryots of Khandeish, Sholapur, and Nagar. The Agriculturists Relief Act has had effect to clear off their debts. The provisions regarding exemption from attachment of unmortgaged sales, the power to reduce extortionate interest, and empowering of the courts to award payment by instalments have done much good. The ryots mostly take grain to the taluka bazaar and sell. Before the Act came into force the interest rate was 36 per cent., but it is gone down a little. The system of registration under the Act is complained of. There would be more chance of forgery if there was no registration. The ryots take advances now freely from Government for improvements. The conciliation system is very good if worked well. It is popular in the Nagar district. Conciliators who are appointed are not always people of influence.

Rao Saheb Desh pande, being examined, said he ifound indebtedness of ryots in Satara smaller than Nasik. He also found indebtedness in the Poona district. People in Nasik are worse. Debt is increasing in the Deccan, because of the operation of the Relief Act. Witness heard Sections 12 and 13 are now being nullified. The sowcars are beginning to take to falsifying their accounts to meet the requirements of these sections. It is advisable to retain the all provisions of the conciliation system, but it is important to have a good man. The procedure for obtaining advances from Government is rather cumbrous, hence the people do not take an advantage. If provisions of this Act were applied to Nassik, the people would be benefitted.

Rao Saheb Prohit said that he was a Sub-Judge for twelve years in Nagar, Khandeish, and Thana. All land taken belonged to Parsees. The Relief Act introduced several changes into the law of *damduput* which were good. Witness never referred any case to arbitration, because arbitration could do no better. The system of conciliation was good, but many conciliators are creditors.

Rao Saheb Kathavate said he was a Sub-Judge in the Ahmednagar district. The agriculturists condition in Nagar is better. Witness did not approve of the *damduput* rule. The royts did not like to become insolvents. The conciliation system is useful in cutting down the costs of litigation. The system requires to be strictly scrutinised.

A DINNER TO SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 4.

At a dinner given to Sir Roper Lethbridge by the Members of the Uncovenanted Service, about forty officials attended. Dr. Duncan presided. The position of the Uncovenanted Service were fully discussed by the various speakers, especially by the guest of the evening, who was presented with an address in a silver casket.

SIR CHARLES ARBUTHNOT.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of Madras has arrived at Ootacamund.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 4.

Mr. Plowden has been confirmed in his appointment as Resident.

Mr. J. R. Crawford, First Assistant to the Resident, has been transferred to the Foreign Office at Simla. Mr. Irwin comes in his place.

The Nawab Mahdi Hassan, accompanied by his wife, left for Cashmere yesterday, on a month's leave.

A sad accident occurred a few days ago at a large parade at Secunderabad. The horse artillery were charging at full gallop, when one of the leading horses came down, bringing his rider with him. The gun passed over the man, killing him on the spot, and another gunner was seriously injured.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 4.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

3rd Bombay Light Infantry—Lieutenant Trotter, Officiating Wing Officer, to be Officer, vice Captain Fordyce, seconded.

17th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Whyte Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster.

With effect from 22nd January, 1892, the undermentioned Officer is seconded in his Regiment, Clause 192, India Army Circulars, 1887 :—3rd Light Infantry—Captain Fordyce, Wing Officer, Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch.

With reference to G. O. G. No. 117, Major Hilliard, Assistant Adjutant-General, is posted to the Bombay District.

Second Lieutenant Forteath, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 28th Pioneers, is attached to the 17th Bombay Infantry, in the same capacity.

Second Lieutenant Nuthall, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 27th Regiment, is attached to the 21st Bombay Infantry, in the same capacity.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that Major Bannatire Allason, Royal Artillery, on promotion to that rank, is posted, as a temporary measure, to No. 14 Company Eastern Division.

Captain Foster, 53rd Field Battery, has been appointed Staff Captain, Royal Artillery, Meerut Circle.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Captain Duncan, Gloster Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the first battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

Captain Fyffe, Gloster Regiment, now at the Regiment at Depot, has been posted to first battalion of his regiment, on promotion.

Corporal James Hitchcock, of H. E. the Governor's Body-guard, has been awarded a silver medal with gratuity for long service and good conduct.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Lieutenant Peile, No. 14 Company, Eastern Division, to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

Second Lieutenant Boyd, 17th Field Battery, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Palmer, Royal Lancaster, to England, for one year, on private affairs.

Captain Walter, 7th Hussars, to England, for one year, on private affairs.

Captain Greenway, Liverpool Regiment, to England, for one year, or to date of arrival of his battalion, at England.

Lieutenant Taylor, Worcester Regiment, to England, for nine months.

Captain Ottly, Yorkshire Light Infantry, to England, for one year.

THE "MOHAMADAL" CEREMONY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, MARCH 4.

The inaugural ceremony of the Charatdharma Mohamadal commenced on the morning of the Shivratri day in a thoroughly oriental style with the pujahas of Ganesa, Panchadeva, and the four Vedas, which were placed on the silver throne, sent by his Highness the Maharaja of Benares, especially for the purpose, through his Subha Pandit Srijeet Pryanath Hattwa. The ceremonies were observed with solemn calmness by the pandits, and offerings of flowers, &c., were made to the silver throne by the gentry and representatives of Dharma Sabhas. In the evening Pandit Rajaram Bhatta Joshi, Pandit Bhais Rontey, Pandit Tatia Kelka, Pandit Mannujee Tripati, and many other respectable pandits of Southern India, who are well versed in the Vedas, joined together in blessing the Mohamadal by uttering the Vedic hymns, and after the recitation of the four Vedas the *arati* was performed before the emblem of Saligram Narayan and the Vedas.

The second day's proceedings of the Mohamadal commenced with the offering of flowers to Dharma Shastras and the Puranas. Pandit Hurkishore of Kumerkall and Babu Somnath Bhaduray, on behalf of the managing committee, performed the Pandit Archona ceremony; and at the request of Rajah Sohiskhareshwar Roy Pandit Swakuma Sastree, the Acharya of the last year Mohamadal, in a short Sanscrit and Hindi speech welcomed the pandits and representatives of Dharma Sabhas. Babu Promda Dass Mitter, Reis of Benares, proposed that his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore's brother-in-law Prince Sri Basavaphaji Urs Rajah Saheb Bahadur be elected president of the Bharat Dharma Mohamadal, and his proposal was unanimously approved by all the pandits present. Rajah Sohiskhareshwar Roy of Rajshahye offered the garland of presidentship; and the Prince in accepting it thanked the Mohamadal for the honor shown him. The president then read some of the telegrams received from the Maharajas, Rajahs, and Pandits of different parts of India, expressing sympathy with the objects of the Mohamadal. A Bombay pandit entertained the audience with Sanskrit songs, after which the meeting for the day dissolved at 7 a.m. In the third, fourth, and fifth, and sixth days' sittings, Pundit Sewkumer Sastri, Pundit Promotanath, Mahamohapdhya Pundit Gangadhur Sastri, Pundit Sitaram Sastri, Pundit Amrbicadutt Byas of Bhagalpur, Pundit Monoha, Nath Ghan of Muthela, Pundit Harikrishna Byas Pandit Ramchandra of Behar, Pundit Huridutt, and Pundit Harogobinda of Shajahanpur dwelt upon the first question of the Mohamadal in its different lights. The novel feature of the proceedings was that all the pundits delivered their speeches sitting on a *kedi*. On the close of the third day's meeting Babu Promoda Dass, Reis of Benares, offered a handsome donation for distribution amongst the Vidyarthees of Benares, who would be successful in a Sanskrit examination to be held at the Mohamadal. Another Bengalli Rajah has offered a donation of Rs. 2,500 for the best book in Sanskrit to be written keeping the object of the Mohamadal in view following the way of the last year. The Mohamadal will probably offer some title of honor to some best pundits of India.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND THE MHOWRA BILL.

BEFORE adjourning yesterday's sitting of the Legislative Council, which had assembled for the further consideration of the Compulsory Vaccination Bill, H. E. the Governor made a few remarks regarding the Mhowra Bill. He said : It might now be convenient if I made a short statement with regard to the Mhowra Bill. I believe from the usual sources of information that some interest is being taken in the subject, and also it appears that there is some idea that Government has a wish to hurry the Bill on. It is true that the Bill was put down for first hearing about a fortnight ago, but that was by mistake. Government have not the slightest intention of hurrying through a Bill of that character. What our intention was, and is, is that the Bill should be introduced for first reading before Government leave Bombay to re-assemble at Mahableshwar, upon which occasion a full exposition of the policy of Government will be made, and it is our wish that all information which is in our possession on the subject, and, which we can properly lay before the public should be put upon the table, and that it should be utilised for the purpose of public information as much as possible.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 12.

THE story of the week is dull, and its incidents unexciting, though they include the re-opening of Parliament, the burial of the Nonconformist pastor, an aristocratic wedding, a low-life murder, a monster trans-Atlantic conflagration, a strike of London coal-porters, a libel action against the High Priest of *Truth*, as well as the usual births of units, twins, triplets, and deaths by hanging, drowning, poisoning, and natural causes. But what is there in all this to enliven us? What gaiety of heart is to be derived from the swearing in of new members of the House of Commons? Since Magna Charta was proclaimed some such ceremony has been going on, and in a more or less modified form the practice is likely to continue till the millenium. So it is hardly any wonder if the spectacle fails to attract us. Of *pompes funebres*, as our across-Channel neighbours accurately define the last tribute civilization pays to the dead, we have also grown weary. Though there are some people for whom every funeral *cortege* has a grim sort of interest, there are very many to whom the sight is absolute pain, recalling to them, in a moment, sorrows over which for years the grave had closed. In honouring the dead it is well to have some thought for the feelings of the living. Not that we grudge a loyal, generous tribute to the memory of those whose lives have merited it. But of what good is all this parade—this sensational advertisement of last days, hours, moments? Of what avail are these long vigils by the coffin—these exhibitions of popular enthusiasm—these monster demonstrations of devotion? If processions, protests, prayers could call the dead back to life—Prince, Cardinal, and Preacher—how heartily we would join heart and voice and uplifted hands to beg the favour. But that is impossible. Not the echo of the most forlorn cries can reach the resting place of the young son and lover, the aged philanthropist cardinal, or the people's preacher and guide. No, they are gone beyond recall. But the spirit of their lives remains with those who loved them. As Mathilde Blind says :—

> The dead abide with us. Though stark and cold
> Earth seems to grip them, they are with us still.
> They have forged our chains of being for good and ill
> And their invisible hands these hands yet hold.

***

Lord Alington's marriage with Miss Blundell Leigh, of Pont Street, Chelsea, was the cheerful event of a dreary week. What though the bridegroom is sixty-seven, and a father of a family of marriageable, even almost married-daughters—for the news is gone out of the engagement of the Hon. Mildred Sturt to Lord Chelsea—age and experience should not detract from the pleasure of a wedding. At sixty-seven with the irrepressible love of life which exists in all happy mortals, there are prospects of enjoying at least a quarter of a century of married bliss with a silver wedding thrown into the bargain. People tell wonders of the beauty of the wedding presents—of the sapphire stars and bangles given by T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, who would have been present but for their bereavement—of the four thousand guinea furs, the present of the bridegroom—of the lovely lace dress, a relic of the Empress Josephine, given by the mother of the bride, and worn over white satin made in Empire style—of the two boy train-bearers, charming as the pages in a fairy tale—of the six dainty little girl bridesmaids in Empire white frocks, tied high under the arms with pale blue crepe sashes—of the bouquets of Lord Alington's racing colours—of the sparkling silver, the old lace, the purple and fine linen, the hosiery and dozens of new shoes—Oh! willow-waly for those who have not at least two wedding days!

***

But peace to these envy-producing topics, or the little world of Bombay will resound with echoes of the forlorn widow's song in the revived comic opera of the Vicar of Bray :—

You ask me why	In such a pass
I sob and sigh ;	What can I say
The reason's plain	Except, " Alas !
And so am I—	" Alackaday !
Worse luck.	Ah me !"
I try in vain	Shall I despair,
To find a swain ;	And rent a flat ;
For widowed men	And cherish there
Won't wed again—	An orphan cat ?
No pluck.	Not I !
What can I do,	At some fair youth
But pipe my eye ?	Who hath not yet
For I am too	Cut wisdom's tooth
Robust to die—	My cap I'll set !
You see !	I'll try.

Who'd be a widow at thirty-three ?
And if people chatter what matter to me ?

***

In criticising " the Vicar of Bray up to Date," the Rev. Stewart Headlam shows that his views are in accord with those of the great King Solomon when he pronounced the world-quoted dictum " Spare the rod and spoil the child." The fact that King Solomon was like the old woman, who lived in the shoe, had so many children he did not know what to do, explains his harshness to the generations of children whose undying hatred he has earned. But where is the explanation of the desire of the very broad-minded Stewart Headlam for the castigation of his brethren of the ministry, because they do not happen to see the stage through his glasses? The Rev. Stewart Headlam looks on the stage as the continuation classes by which the education of adult people is to be accomplished ; and the lesson taught in " the Vicar of Bray" to the young divinity students and old divines is not in his eyes sufficiently severe. Mr. Sydney Grundy has, according to the Rev. Stewart Headlam, neglected his opportunities ; he has spared the rod, or at least he has used it only to gently tickle, and the child, or rather the parson, is on the high road to ruin ; and unless severe parental discipline is used immediately, will inevitably be ruined. But for us, dear public, who whatever our knowledge of the quantity of chastisement necessary for the average child, plead guilty to ignorance on the bringing up of priests and parsons, there is no need to discuss the question : Is ballet dancing as conducive to virtue in the clerical mind as sermons are to the salvation of a *premiere danseuse*.

***

In the " Vicar of Bray," the young ladies of the ballet form themselves into a Co-operative Clerical Reform Association, and on the vexed question of the length of their skirts the ballet consents to a compromise. In consideration of the clergy agreeing to shorten their discourses, the ballet lenthened their dresses. We have been so long used to the short butterfly skirts that it is hard to realize the idea of a ballet in eighteenth century flounced dresses reaching to the ankles and just showing pretty old fashioned sandalled shoes. But it was very graceful, and if the long skirts, as the critics say, hide slovenly steps, it is better to hide them than to show them off as is often the case with the costumes which Tam O'Shanter would have described as " cutty sarks."

***

Of the plot of the play it is unnecessary to say anything except that it has been brought cleverly up to date. " The Vicar of Bray" has all the qualities that made his predecessor so successful in retaining the confidence of the powers that be. He is low, very low, when he woos his first wife. Then to get rid of a dull curate, he turns high, very high, the only disadvantage he experiences therefrom being that his wish to marry a rich, fascinating second wife is put out of the question by the rules of celibacy which his new creed inculcates. But he takes it easily enough, and contents himself with giving to his divinity students a lecture on the Institution of Matrimony. It is embodied in a song, the moral of which has been lately taught in the Law Courts.

> A maiden who marries, her steps may retrace
> Pa-ce the Jackson case !
> She may now kick her heels up all over the place—
> *Vi-de* the Jackson case !
>
> A husband's no longer a right to his wife—
> *E. G.* the Jackson case !
> But still he is bound to support her for life !
> Good, good old Jackson case !
>
> The old superstition,
> That wives have a mission,
> Is slapped in the face—
> By the Jackson case !
>
> But mark you a bridegroom has just the same grace—
> *N. B.* the Jackson case !
> A husband may also kick over the trace—
> Pa-ce the Jackson case !
>
> A man and a woman are married for life—
> *E. G.* the Jackson case !
> But the husband's not bound to go home with his wife !
> Good, good old Jackson case ;
>
> The female opinion,
> That man is a minion
> Is slapped in the face,
> By the Jackson case !
>
> The Jackson decision is excellent law.
> Good law the Jackson case !
> And if anybody's inclined to say " Pshaw !
> Pooh, pooh, the Jackson case !
>
> The reason is simply, they don't understand—
> Either the Jackson case—
> Or what has been always the law of the Land—
> *I. E.* the Jackson case !
>
> A prevalent error
> That wedlock's a terror
> Is slapped in the face
> By the Jackson case.

If the plot is very transparent, the fun is very scarce, and a marvellous number of smart hits at well-known people are cleverly introduced. The music is tuneful, but not novel. Though perhaps not quite echoes from old songs, except the *bona fide* Vicar of Bray, which is occasionally introduced, there are reminiscences of airs which Mr. Solomon has unconsciously adapted and given a new setting to. Of the setting of the play, the beautiful scenes reproduced from the real village of Bray, it is impossible to speak too well. It is charmingly picturesque.

FANCY FETE AT MALABAR POINT.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE has certainly never presented a livelier appearance in the whole of its existence than it did yesterday afternoon at the opening of Lady Harris's fancy fete. Every inch of the pretty grounds, and the principal parts of the bungalow, have been generously given up by Lady Harris for the purpose of the fete, and it is with difficulty that one recognises the quiet and peaceful corner of the Point allotted for the residence of the Governor, in its new garb, with pretty little bazaars dotted over the grounds ; a steam merry-go-round, tamasha-wallas, bunting sufficient to deck a town in its most joyous moments, and large white and blue streamers on every hand invites the visitors to step into the " Crofter's Arms for the Thirsty," " Try your Weight," " This Way to the Theatre," &c. The two roads approaching the point are lined for a considerable distance with Venetian posts, from which flags float gaily in the breeze, and offer a hearty welcome to the visitor ; and again on entering the enclosure the scene is as bright and merry as flags, gay-coloured drapery, and ferns could well make it, with all the conflicting noises of a band of music, the shrill sirene of the merry-go-round, and the ceaseless invitation to visit this or that lady's stall. We have already described in our columns the manner in which the grounds have been laid. To the left of the entrance is Lady Harris' stall, and she is assisted in the arduous duty of finding a market for her wares by Mrs. Farran, Mrs. S. D. Sassoon, Mrs. Ridley, Miss Howard, and Miss Peterson. The ladies were attired in a becoming Zingari dress, and the collection of goods for sale is as varied and well-chosen as they could well be. Principal amongst them, is a wonderfully large display of hand-painted articles which speak much for the benevolence of Lady Harris, and the hearty manner in which she has entered into the undertaking. There are artistically painted photo-frames, containing autograph pictures of her Excellency and the baby, the Hon. George Vincent, and his Excellency the Governor. The screens exhibited are indeed works of art, whilst the numerous other pretty nick-nacks have all their special attraction. By the side of Lady Harris' stall is the one presided over by Mrs. Hogg and Mrs. Webb, who carry on a thriving and increasing trade which may in some measure be accounted for by the charming dresses the ladies appear in, namely, a military mess dress representing the same regiment to which their husbands belong. Mrs. Webb has the badge of a Surgeon-General. The stall has also attached to it Mrs. Porter, with badges of a Captain of Engineers, Mrs. Stopford and Miss Peters as Colonels of Artillery, Miss Jervois with the badges of General Budgen, and Mrs. Jellett, and Mrs. Hogg also wearing officers' badges. The display of goods is extensive, and to judge from their beauty one would imagine expensive. There are some beautiful little paintings by Mrs. Anderson of the Poona Horse, a pretty screen and an equally attractive collection of flower vases decorated by the same lady. These are equalled by an artistically executed painting by Colonel Pearse, a painting by Mr. Lovett and a number of hand-painted menu cards by Mr. McMunn of the Royal Artillery. It would be difficult to enumerate the whole of the articles worthy of mention as they embrace articles of decoration, use and comfort, from a baby's cradle to the toothsome Edinboro' rock. Near the entrance is also situated in quite a nest of flowers, ferns and bunting, Mrs. Arnott's stall, who is assisted by Mrs. Phipson, Mrs. Hatch, Miss Latham, Miss Parsons, Miss Gilbert, and Miss Langley, all sweetly attired as nursing sisters. The chief attraction of the stall is a particularly fine display of Venetian glass which, we were assured, might be purchased at the most modest of prices. In addition there is a collection of English glass and pottery, Indian curios, lamps, musical instruments, and many other pretty things that bear traces of the work of deft fingers. The " Wheel of Fortune" and the " Dipping Well" were situate in the centre of the grounds, and made a bold bid for the honour of being the gayest, and prettiest erection in the fair. It was a mass of flags, and coloured drapery, as tastefully arranged as ever it could be done in fairy land, where they are noted for structures of this character. Over its portal was not written "abandon hope of getting the value for your rupee," but the reassuring legend that at the Wonderful Dipping Well all would have prizes and none receive blanks. The whole arrangement was most ingenious ; and its welfare was attended to by Mrs. Pottinger, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Bull, Miss Pottinger, and Miss Rosie Pottinger ; the last two mentioned young ladies appearing in the " Faust " costume. Miss Dorothy Pottinger and Miss Irene Pottinger guarded with care the destinies of the bran pie, and looked exceedingly pretty in the dresses of their great grandmother. The Wheel of Fortune was also a feature of the establishment, where articles worth from four annas to five rupees might be had by investing a small sum. Down a pretty avenue in the west corner of the grounds was stationed the " Cherry Blossom Stall," presided over by Mrs. Breul. It was as well furnished as any of its competitors, and attended to by Miss Souter, Miss Branson, Miss Maconachie, and Miss Murray. The ladies attending wear old-fashioned muslin gowns, with sprigs of cherry blossom on cream ground wide sashes and large hats. The tent is most artistically arranged with varied and charming contents, a display of art furnitures in Liberty shades ; real old Dresden China lovely sterling silver ware, hand sketched screens, inviting looking feather pillows and head rests, dolls, toys, tea cloths, in fact, every thing which tends to comfort and refinement. The advertisements are most original, such as :—Our Motto: High Art and low Price," " No Rise in Prices owing to Fall in Exchange," " Observe the Excellence of our Stock," " A Snooze guaranteed for a Year, by one of our soothing Leather Head Rests," " No more nightmares, use our Celebrated Feather Pillows," " Best Value given for old notes," " Our speciality Real Gent's Superior Silk Hankerchiefs," and at the " Ambrosial Fountains " it became possible for the modest sum of four annas to have a " gush," double the sum and you were overpowered by an " effusion," whilst the investment of a rupee brought down upon you " a monsoon." The resources of the establishment were indeed wonderful. A large placard announced the startling facts of " English spoken here, Man spricht Deusch Se parla Italiano," and the linguistic attainments only broke down with the demand for Hindustani, but everything possible was done to avoid disaster by plainly stating the fact that a Hindustani interpreter was wanted. The Cafe Chantant, was one of the most important institutions at the fair ; the whole of the arrangements were in the hands of Miss Croft, and she has succeeded in bringing to her aid all the musical talent of Western India, and particularly that of Mrs. Macbeth, Mrs. Greenwood, Miss Tudball, Mrs. Greenway, Mrs. Walker, Mr. Basil Scott, and Mr. Gordon, who delighted crowds of visitors at intervals of ten minutes by rendering appropriate songs, and laid undeniable claim to their description on the programme. In connection with the Cafe Chantant was the " Crofter's Arms." Mr. Webb who considered himself a world-famed caterer and kept none but the best refreshments and confectionery, cordially invited a trial and felt confident " that his charges compare favourably with any other restaurant " and they did. At 6 p.m. the gardens were brilliantly illuminated by the electric light, and new beauty and life was added to the scene. The " Theatre Royal," on ordinary occasions the dining room, opened, and the Poona amateurs appeared in the play " Crazed, an absurdity in one act," the cast being as follows :—

> Sally .....Miss Borradaile.
> Beethoven Brown.....Mr. Liddell, R.E.
> Shakespeare Smith.....Mr. Gordon, 2nd Lancers.

A large audience was present at the representation and their hearty laughter testified to the success of the performance. Another feature of the fete was the " Grand Chamber of Mysteries," described as " a rare collection of art, ancient and modern." Visitors were initiated into the mysteries of the Chamber by Mrs. Dimmock and Mr. P. N. Wadia. The admission was stated to be eight annas, children and harmless lunatics, half-price. The value and interest of this collection may be gathered from the following announcement :—

N. B.—Visitors are requested very earnestly not to touch any of the exhibits, many of them being of great value. Umbrellas and walking sticks are not to be taken into the Chamber, " the perfection of Art is to conceal Art."

As will be seen from the above description the amusements were almost inexhaustible. Added to them was a rifle competition, " The Affinity Stakes " for ladies and gentlemen. The range is laid on the Back Bay sea-shore, and is under the control of Major and Mrs. VonDonop, " assisted by the flower of the Bombay Army." There were also numerous attractions of a less pretentious character, such as an acrobatic clown display, and conjuring by Prof. Nuthoo Manchanchandar.

There can be little doubt as to the success of the opening day of the fete, for the grounds were crowded from the opening to the close, and visitors appeared to freely purchase the goods offered for sale.

At the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, held on Thursday, on the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the following Committee was appointed to draw up an address of welcome to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General on the occasion of his arrival in Bombay for the purpose of performing the ceremony of opening the Tansa Water-Works :—Mr. G. Cotton, the President, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Grattan Geary, Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. R. M. Sayani, and Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Playford, Premier of South Australia, has left Calcutta for Hongkong.

THE MISSING STEAMER DECCAN.

FEARED LOSS OF 170 LIVES.

THE worst fears are now entertained regarding Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosub's steamship the Deccan, which, as stated in Thursday's issue, was due in Bombay on the 20th February. It was then stated that the detention of the vessel was, perhaps, due to some accident to her machinery, and that she would be endeavouring to make the harbour under canvas. Letters from Mauritius, however, throw a new light on the matter. The Deccan left Mauritius about seven o'clock on the evening of the 11th February, and about an hour after a terrific cyclone, as bad or if not worse than that in which the ill-fated s. s. Vaiturna was overwhelmed in November, 1888, burst over the island, lasting for two days. The British India Company's steamer Fultala dragged her anchor, which fortunately caught in the mooring chain of the Akbar, and so was saved from being driven ashore. This terrific and lasting storm, of course, has created great alarm regarding the Deccan's safety ; and the general opinion was that the unfortunate vessel could not possibly weather such a storm. In a letter received in Bombay from a captain of one of the Bombay steamers, now at Mauritius, the writer states that on entering Port Louis he experienced the most terrific cyclone he ever met with during his long career on the ocean. The waves " ran mountains high," while the sky indicated a hurricane. The Deccan, unfortunately, left Mauritius just an hour before the cyclone burst over the island, and she, no doubt, met the full fury of the storm. Our informant goes on to say further that the Deccan, being an old ship, he felt very anxious concerning her safety, for he could hardly imagine how any ship could live in such a tempestuous sea.

Captain Bray, the Commander of the Deccan, had on board his wife, three European officers, four engineers, a crew of seventy lascars, and about a hundred passengers, so that there were on board altogether about 180 souls. The cargo consisted of 30,000, bags of sugar. The Deccan was an iron screw steamer, built in the year

to be taken as recompense for the services rendered, nor are they allowed to taste anything except a cup of cold water. Such good work devised by one of the people for the people has in its essence of Christian charity, its loving sympathy and tender feelings of the sons portor, Pietro Borsi, for his fellow-men, has borne fruit, which has immortalised his name and created a society which has survived the wear and tear of over six centuries. There is hardly a town in Italy that has not got its brethren of the Misericordia, all alike working on the same principles as those devised by the original founder. The only modification which has been made in the original design is that the brethren now frequently nurse as well as carry the sick. They are invariably made use of in carrying the dead to their last resting place, and it is a sad and touching sight to see these funerals, which generally take place after dark. A tall oblong banner, surmounted with a crucifix, heads the procession, immediately behind which follows the priest, with his attendant acolytes, each bearing lighted candles, then the bier, covered with its blackened gold embroidered pall, borne on the shoulders of four or more of the brethren of the Misericordia in their sable garments, and on either side others of the brethren similarly clad, each with a large lighted wax-candle in his hand, and then in the rear more of the brethren and the relatives and friends of the deceased, all with lighted tapers, slowly moving on and chanting a mournful dirge as they wend their way to the cemetery. Seen at night with the glare of the candles and torches and the sable trappings of woe, the black-robed brethren with their veiled hoods, the eyes only gleaming through the aperture, it presents a strange weird sight such as is only to be seen in these old Italian cities.

BARODA NEWS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MARCH 2.

RAO BAHADUR GADGIL, the retired Huzur Assistant and recently a Senior Judge of the Varisht Court, left Baroda on Thursday last for Poona, with a view to enjoy his well-earned pension in a suburban place of sanctity in the Deccan. Mr. Gadgil saw his Highness the Maharaja Saheb Gaekwar, and finally took his leave, when his Highness presented him with a rich posbag and a diamond ring. The Minister, the Baroda officials, the Bench, the Bar, and the citizens of Baroda attended the railway station to bid Mr. Gadgil farewell. He was met at Shrimant Kamasaheb's Dharumsala, near the station, and presented with an album, containing his own photograph and of the pleaders, &c., after shaking hands with all present, Mr. Gadgil, who was loaded with flowers, got into the mail train and left Baroda amid hearty wishes of all.

Rao Bahadur Y. M. Kelkar, Oriental Translator to the Bombay Government, joins the Baroda service for two years as Huzur Assistant in the Revenue Department, on special duty. Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, District Judge, Tanna, joins the Huzur also on special duty, in the Legislative Department of the State. The services of both were applied for by his Excellency the Dewan. They are expected to join on the 1st proximo. Both saw the Maharaja last week.

His Highness will probably take a long sea trip three weeks hence, and spend the summer months out of India. Rao Saheb V. M. Samarth will accompany his Highness.

The Chief of Jhalawaranjit is here, and in his honor some acrobatic feats *Satnoor* were arranged. A fire caused by negligent smoking of a *chilum* occurred in the other day. Fifteen houses were destroyed, and their inhabitants rendered homeless.

OUTLAWS IN KATHIAWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Under the heading of "Dacoity in Kathiawar" I observe a para. in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 24th instant, in which a correspondent represents that the band of dacoits now at large in Kathiawar are Waghoers. With a view to enlighten your correspondent I beg to state that no Waghoers are out in outlawry. The Waghoers, who are a distinct race from Kathiawarees, are inhabitants of the district of Okhamundal.—Yours, &c.,

H. HARRISON,
Offg. Asst. to the Agent to the Gov-Genl.
Dwarka, Okhamundal, Feb. 28.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Surat, Captain R. Sleeman, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Aden and Ismailia, with the English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr. and Mrs Sim	Mr W L Shaw
Miss A Gill White	Mr A Gill
Rev W Teape	Mr McVicar Smith
Mr Walker	Mr Snowy
Mr E W Valiffar	Mr Leslie
Colonel Healy	Mr and Mrs Helm

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr N Curtis	Mr Lygomras
Capt. Lt Col Barraw	Mr Col Bell
Mrs Valentine	Major Vignaon
Miss Hislop	Mr & R T Chitty
Mr Taylor	Mr Benton

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr E H Shipley	Miss Sicvoll
Revd W and Mrs Baynham	Mr G B Reid
Mrs Langston White	Mr E B Knight
Capt Glascock	Mr Steel
Major Carnegy	Mr Cruickshank
Sir Thomas Thompson	Mr Graham Wallace
Mr G Sturdy	Mr H Graham Wallace
Capt and Mrs Wilkie	

FOR ISMAILIA.

Mr H L Baggaley	Mr R H Wehl
Mr G H Wehl	Mr W W Cheadle

FOR ADEN :—

Mr and Mrs Verno	Mr Lucien Patyt
Mr Allen	Mr A Ward

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s. s. Khedive, Capt. L. H. Moule, on 12th March 1892.

FOR LONDON.—Mrs Porteous, Mrs Atkinson, Miss Ford, Mrs Brownlow, child and infant, Mrs Granville Walton and child, Mr Britain, Mr J Bonfield, Major General and Mrs Griffin, Miss Griffin, Mr Vibart, Mrs and 2 Misses Callaghan, Mr Morrow, Miss Fenton and two infants, Miss Shaw, Mr J Cuddihy, Captain Bradshaw, Mr and Mrs Ross, and Mr W Barton.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr Mrs and Miss Hudson, Mr H Spencer, Mr Bannatyne Melrose, Mrs Low, Mr A D Wood, Mr and Mrs Baddeley, Miss Baddeley, Mr Baddeley (Junior), 3 Masters Baddeley, Mr and Mrs Berry White, Mr G E Connell, Capt. R S Leslie, Mr and Mrs Grenfell, Mrs M Turner, Mr G D Blake, Mr F Mangles, Mr J H Symons, Mr and Mrs Hartley, Col and Mrs Bogble, Col and Mrs Cooke, Mr J A Toomey and Mr Sargeant.

FOR ISMAILIA.—Rev J S and Mrs Lyle and child, Col Carter, and Miss Lyle.

FOR ADEN.—Genl Sir G H Greaves, Brig-Genl W F Gatacre, Col H H Greig, Lieut-Col H P Leach, Capt P W Le Gallais Capt W J Peyton and three clerks and Major-Genl Sanford.

Per s. s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, on 19th March, 1892.

FOR LONDON.—Rev L B Cholmondeley, and Mrs Drake, Brookman, three infants and nurse.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr Barrow, Mr Schneider, and Mr Millar and child.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr and Mrs J Ghisholm, Mrs Vincent Smith, Mr and Mrs Ridley, Sir Robert Harvey and friend, Rev J Watson, and Mr J C Doran.

Per s. s. Mirzapore, Captain R. Harvey, on 26th March, 1892.

FOR LONDON.—Mr Toll Naylor, Mr and Mrs Sanders, Hon Gerrard Cotterell, Mrs Jackson and infant, Mr and and Mrs Dennis and 2 children, and Miss Molesworth.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr F E Patterson, Mr H J Dadysett, Miss Evans, Mr and Mrs Cooper, Mr J Green, Master Green, Mr Robin, and Rev J L Peach.

Per s. s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, 2nd April 1892.

FOR LONDON.—Rev A R McDuff.

FOR BRINDISI.—Rev J Jones, Mr Lloyd, Miss Barrow, Mr H F Naylor, and Mr Townsend.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr and Mrs Poole, Mr and Mrs Bruce, Cahill and infant, Lady Lansdowne, Mrs Frost, Mr Auburn, Lord Valerie, Lord de Vesci, and Mr and Mrs Lloyd and two infants.

Per s. s. Carthage, Capt. M. de Horne, 9th April 1892.

FOR LONDON.—Mr W B Smith, Mr and Mrs Humfress and 4 children, Mr and Mrs Miles and 3 children, Mr and Mrs Edwin and 2 children, Col W H St A Wilton, 2 Misses Rogers, Mr Thomson, Mrs Vincent, Miss Hunt, and Mr F L Petre and 2 children.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr Cottage, Mr A H C McCarthy, Mr A Mervell and Mr A Brown.

Per s. s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 16th April, 1892.

FOR LONDON.—Mr Mackenzie.

FOR BRINDISI.—Major Campbell and Major Barlow.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr and Mrs James.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY BALL.

THE fourth annual ball of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery was held last night at the Town Hall, and attended by over three hundred ladies and gentlemen, including Brigadier-General Budgen, Colonel Bayley, and other officers of the Garrison. The hall was prettily decorated with evergreens and bunting, and presented a bright and cheerful aspect. The band of the Marine Battalion supplied the music, and at midnight the guests sat down to supper on the verandah.

The M. C.'s were Regiment Sergeant-Major A. W Seabrooke, Sergt.-Major S. W. Chart, Sergt-Major J Heckeries, and Corporal J. Marsland. The programme consisted seventeen dances, which occupied the guests until an early hour in the morning.

A UNIQUE CONSIGNMENT.

THE s.s. *Uganda*, which is leaving this port for Zanzibar to-day carries among her freight a consignment of 250 crows, the manifested value of which is stated to be Rs. 499. The exporter is a Parsee, Mr. M. Pestonjee Talati, and the crows have been consigned to H. M.'s Consul-General at Zanzibar. The carnivorous birds in India will, no doubt, find a good home in their new country, where the sanitary measures are much neglected.

In view of the annual exodus from east to west, which takes place for the most part during the present month, it will interest many to learn that the East Indian Railway has arranged to run a special train from Howrah daily between the 8th of March and the 16th of April. The train is especially intended for passengers for Bombay, and will start at 21 hrs. 42 mins. railway time, or three hours of an hour after the regular mail train for the Punjab. The present, or Punjab, train will continue under the current timin, between Howrah, Allahabad, and Kalka, but will not carry passengers for stations on the Jubbulpur line and Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The new train, on the other hand, will carry passengers for the same East Indian Railway stations between Howrah and Naini as are now served by the Punjab mail, and for "foreign" lines beyond Jubbulpur.

REVIEWS.

MURRAY'S "Hand-Book for Travellers to India and Ceylon" is a condensation and re-arrangement of the three-volume "Hand-Book to India" of Murray's well-known series. It has been to a great extent re-written; it has been thoroughly revised by competent local authorities; and it gives in a handy pocket volume which is a marvel of judicious condensation more solid information than is to be had in any of the numerous guides to India. There is an abundant supply of maps, amongst them is a copy of the new and revised coloured map from the "Indian Travellers' Railway Guide."

A three-volume edition of Pope is the latest issue in the cheap but elegantly-printed "Aldine Series" of Messrs. George Bell and Son. A well written, and not too lengthy memoir of the poet, is supplied by Mr. John Dennis; the notes are for the most part Pope's own, but many have been added by the editor of the present edition, Mr. E. R. Dennis.

"The First Book of Electricity and Magnetism" :—(W. Perren Maycock, M. I. E. E.) This is a very acceptable addition to the existing literature on electricity and magnetism. It takes the form of an elementary manual, and deals with the various primary subjects, which can be included under the heading of magnetism, electricity in motion (electrokinetics) and electricity at rest (electrostatics). The book as a whole is of the most elementary character, and capable of being understood by any class of readers. As a text-book for use in technical institutes, or in practical work, its value would not be great, but it would serve very well as an introductory treatise for the use of day-schools and beginners. The publishers are Messrs. Whittaker and Co.

"Light" :—From the same publishers we have received a copy of a square crown 8vo., with the above title. The author is Sir Trueman Wood, to whom the influence of the Society of Arts is greatly due, and whose name is a sufficient guarantee for merit. This little work of 135 pages deals with such of the phenomena of light as are often presented to common observation, the colours in light and their origin, optical instruments, and the chemical alteration produced by light, as in photography. Polarised light and flourescence have not been neglected, and as an elementary treatise the work is as complete as need be. The illustrations are not quite as good as the matter. This section of the work might have been more effectively developed, and some of the illustrations which appear might have been obtained from better blocks.

"The Practical Telephone Handbook :"—(Whittaker and Co.) This work is the production of Mr. J. Poole (Wh. Sc.) Chief Electrician to the late Lancashire and Cheshire Telephonic Exchange Company, Manchester. It consists of 283 pages of matter, with 227 illustrations made up of plan and sectional drawings, and side and front elevations. The illustrations are not satisfactory, but this is due to the use of blocks from machine-makers' catalogues. The text, however, deals with the subject in an able and practical manner, and the work is eminently adapted for general reading for the student and for use in the workshop. Receivers, transmitters, signalling switches, and switch-boards have been carefully and clearly explained, and the general and occasional appliances used have been considered. The methods of construction and the laying down of a telephone are admirably described, and instructions for the remedying of faults and defects have not been omitted. At the end of the work an interesting description of speciality apparatus and exchange systems is given. We can strongly recommend the work to all classes of readers who may be in any way interested in the telephone and its usefulness.

THE CASE OF MR. WHEELER.

THE PUBLIC INQUIRY.

THE public inquiry into certain charges against Mr. Percy Cotterill Wheeler, of the Bengal Civil Service, and late Officiating Sessions Judge of Jaunpur, was continued at the Board of Revenue Offices, Allahabad, on Tuesday.

Mr. W. H. Moreland, C. S., officiating Joint Magistrate of Jaunpur, was called, and said he was ordered to take certain papers and documents connected with the case of Mr. Nickels to Mirzapur, and he was ordered to get them from Mr. Wheeler. They had been produced in evidence in Debi Pershad's case and were in the Judge's custody. He had one or two conversations with Mr. Wheeler, and it was arranged he should receive the papers on September 27th. He gathered from what Mr. Wheeler said that he was using the papers for the judgment and would have done with them by the 27th. The impression left on witness' mind was that Mr. Wheeler was at the time working at his judgment, and that he had finished with the papers he made over to witness. He was not in the habit of talking to witness about his official work. He hardly ever remembered hearing him make a remark about pending cases.

Cross-examined by Mr. Reid: Witness believed he was in Jaunpur after the 21st October from the 5th to the 16th November; the rest of the time he was in camp. During the time he was in the station he remembered hearing nothing of Debi Pershad's case.

Mr. Walter Rogers, Executive Engineer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Cawnpore, said that during the last rains he was stationed at Jaunpur. He was intimately acquainted with Mr. Wheeler, and saw him frequently during that time. Mr. Wheeler spoke to him three or four times about some case which had a connection with the Nickels case; but he did not know what the case was. On one occasion he was given to understand by Mr. Wheeler that he was writing a long judgment, that he was not going to be hurried over it, but was very, very careful because the case would probably come before the High Court.

Cross-examined: He left Jaunpur about the 21st November. Before that he was half his time away from the station. He had known Mr. Wheeler for eleven months and was an intimate friend of his.

Vishnu Chander Sanyani, Government Pleader at Jaunpur, said that in his previous examination he stated everything he remembered that Mr. Wheeler said about the judgment in Debi Pershad's case. Mr. Wheeler at no time said to witness nor in his presence that he had not written the judgment in the case. After the 21st October he never said anything to witness, or in his presence, about writing the judgment. He remembered going to Mr. Wheeler's bungalow on the 29th December. Mr. Wheeler gave him the committal order and Mr. Kavanagh's evidence in Debi Pershad's case. He asked whether witness wanted copies of other papers, and he particularly mentioned the amended charge sheet. He said: "Some papers are missing, and when they are found I will give the judgment" (or "you will get the judgment"). Witness understood by "give the judgment" that the Judge would send it with the record to the office, or by "getting" the judgment, got a copy.

Cross-examined: When he gave his evidence on the last occasion he did not mention this conversation with Mr. Wheeler. His attention was not directed to it. It was not a very striking matter. He now recollected it and the words Mr. Wheeler said.

He had heard the munsarim say he thought the judgment was not written. He never heard him say the Judge had told him it was not written. He had never heard him say positively the judgment was not written. The question about the copy of the judgment not being received was referred to by the Magistrate to witness twice or thrice. Witness was not given to understand the judgment was either stolen or lost. He had never heard of any search being instituted in the office for the judgment. He could say positively that when he was in court no search was made.

Re-examined: If Mr. Wheeler had said on the 9th December that the judgment had not been written he would most certainly have remembered it when he was last examined in court. If that had been said, the first thing he would have done would be to inform the Magistrate.

Raghunath Tewari, English copyist in the Jaunpur Judge's Court, said he had been in the office for two years. He remembered Debi Pershad's case, and on the day sentence was pronounced in that case, when Mr. Wheeler arrived, witness was standing near the door of the court-room, just outside. At the time the Judge gave sentence there were some papers in front of him. The Judge had a pen in his hand. He turned over the pages before him, and when he came to the last he wrote something. The writing took only a moment. The sheets numbered 25 or 30, and had writing upon them. A box was brought into court when the Judge arrived. It was a black japanned tin box, and was placed on his right hand, on a stool. The Judge took a brown paper cover from the box, opened it and took out the papers he had mentioned. After sentence was passed witness went to his office. After that day Mr. Wheeler never said anything to him about the judgment in Debi Pershad's case, and he never said anything to any other person in witness' presence about the judgment. Being shown the letter from the Reader to Mr. Wheeler, written on October 21st, announcing Debi Pershad was in court, he said he first saw it the day it was written, when the Reader showed it to him. At that time Mr. Wheeler's writing in reply was upon it. He was present when the letter came back from Mr. Wheeler. When sentence was pronounced the Judge held the papers by the corner in his left hand. Mr. Wheeler spoke in English. He heard no conversation between Mr. Wheeler and Rajkishore on that occasion.

In cross-examination by Mr. Reid the witness explained more fully his position, and the position of the other persons in court on October 21st. Sentence in Utmi's case was given in English and translated by the Reader. The Judge gave the paper to the Reader. He did not remember what the Reader did with the paper. He remembered the Judge signing a paper in Debi Pershad's case. He did not remember his signing anything in Utmi's case. He could not say whether the papers before the Judge were tied or loose, the Judge's hand being upon the papers. As soon as the Judge had pronounced judgment witness returned to his office, so that the Judge should not see him when he came out. The patta was then before him. He could not say whether it was open or shut while Utmi was being sentenced. When the Judge sent for Debi Pershad he lifted the papers out of the brown paper cover. He took the papers by the corner in his left hand, turned over the pages, then putting the papers on the table, but still keeping hold upon the corner with his left hand, he wrote upon the last page. After so writing he pronounced sentence, still keeping hold of the papers. When he went away the Judge had hold of the papers with his hand, and the papers were upon the table. He never told anyone that when the Judge delivered sentence in Debi Pershad's case he wrote something.

The Commission then adjourned.

M. ZOLA'S MEMORIES OF THE CRIMEAN WAR.

IN the *New Review* M. Zola writes :—I was fourteen at the time of the Crimean war. I was a pupil in the College of Aix, shut up with two or three hundred other urchins in an old Benedictine convent, whose long corridors and vast halls resulted a great dreariness. But the two courts were cheerful under the spreading blue immensity of that glorious Southern sky. It is a tender memory that I keep of that college, in spite of the sufferings that I endured there. I was fourteen then; I was no longer a small boy, and yet I feel to-day how complete was the ignorance of the world in which we were living. In that forgotten corner, even the echo of great events hardly reached us. The town, a sad, old, dead capital, slumbered in the midst of its arid landscape; and the college, close to the ramparts, in the deserted quarter of the town, slumbered even more deeply. I do not remember any political catastrophe ever passing its walls while I was cloistered there. The Crimean war alone moved us, and even as to that it is probable that weeks elapsed before the fame of it reached us.

When I recall my memories of that time, I smile to think what war was to us country schoolboys. In the first place, everything was extremely vague. We knew nothing precise, except that France was fighting in the East, for reasons not within our ken. Certain points stood out clear. We repeated the classic jokes about the Cossacks. We knew the names of two or three Russian Generals, and we were not far from attributing to these Generals the heads of child-devouring monsters. Moreover, we did not for one moment admit the possibility that the French could be beaten. That would have appeared to us contrary to the laws of nature. Then there were gaps. As the campaign was prolonged, we would forget, for months at a time, that there was any fighting, until some day some report came to arouse our attention again. I cannot tell whether we knew of the battles as they happened, or whether we felt the thrill which the fall of Sebastopol gave to France. All these things are confused. Virgil and Homer were realities which caused us more concern than the contemporary quarrels of nations. I only remember that for a time there was a game greatly in favour in our play-grounds. We divided ourselves into two camps. We drew two lines on the ground, and proceeded to fight. It was "prisoners' base" simplified. One camp represented the Russian army, and one the French army. Naturally, the Russians ought to have been defeated, but the contrary sometimes occurred; the fury was extraordinary and the riot frightful. At the end of a week the superintendent was obliged to forbid this delightful game, two boys had had to be put on the sick list, with broken heads.

What a happy time it was! Louis and Julien would come and call me from the middle of the stree, where not a person was yet to be seen. I hurried down. It would be chilly, notwithstanding the springtime mildness of the days, and we three would cross the empty town. When a regiment was leaving, the soldiers would be assembling on the Course before a hotel where the Colonel generally stayed. Therefore the moment that we turned into the Cours, our necks were stretched out eagerly. If the Cours was empty, what a blow! And it was often empty. On those mornings, though we did not say so, we regretted our beds, and cooled our heels impatiently, seven o'clock, knowing what to do with our freedom. But, then, what joy it was when we turned the street and saw the Cours full of men and horses. An amazing commotion arose in the slight morning chill. Soldiers came in from every direction, while the drums beat and the bugles called. The officers had great difficulty in forming them on this esplanade. However, order was established, little by little, the ranks closed up, while we called to the men and slipped under the horses' legs, at the risk of being crushed. Nor were we the only people to enjoy this scene. Small proprietors appeared one by one, early townsfolk, and all that part of the population which rises betimes. Soon there were crowds. The sun rose. The gold and steel of the uniforms shone in the clear morning light.

We thus beheld, upon the Cours of that peaceful and still drowsy town, Dragoons, Cavalry Chasseurs, Lancers, and, in fact, all branches of light and heavy Javalry. But the couriers, indeed, aroused our keenest enthusiasm, were the Cuirassiers. They dazzled us as they sat square on their stout horses, with the glowing star of their breastplates before them. Their helmets took fire in the rising sun; their ranks were like rows of suns, whose rays shone on the neighbouring houses. When we knew that there were Cuirassiers going, we got up at four, so eager were we to fill our eyes with their glories. At last, however, the Colonel would appear. The colours, which had passed the night with him, were displayed. And all at once, after two or three words of command cried aloud, the regiment gave way. It went down the Cours, and with the first fall of the hoofs on the dry earth rose a beat of drums which made our hearts leap within us. We ran to keep at the head of the column, abreast of the band, which was greeting the town, as it went at a double. First there came three shrill bugle notes which announced to the players, then the trumpet call broke out, and covered everything with its sounds. Outside the gates the "double" was ended in the open, where the last notes died away. Then there was a turn to the left along the Marseilles road, a fine road planted with elms hundreds of years old. The horses went at a foot pace, in rather open order, on the wide highway, white with dust. We felt as if we were going too. The town was remote, college was forgotten; we ran, and laughed with our own outbreak. It was like setting out to war ourselves every week.

Often we suffered ourselves to be carried away; we pushed on farther still; and on those days we played truant, roaming about till noon, hiding ourselves in the grassy holes at the edge of the waterfall. At other times we stopped at the bridge, sitting on the stone parapet, and never losing sight of the regiment, as it went up the opposite slope of the valley before us. It was a moving spectacle. The road went up the hillside in a straight line for rather more than a mile. The horses slackened their pace yet more, the men grew smaller with the rhythmic swaying of their steeds. At first, each breastplate and each helmet was like a sun. Then the suns dwindled, and soon there was only an army of stars on the march. Finally, the last man disappeared in the distance, and the road was bare. Nothing was left of the beautiful regiment that had passed by, except a memory. We were only children, but, all the same, that spectacle made us grave. As the regiment slowly mounted the steep, we would be taken by a great silence, our eyes fixed upon the troop, in despair at the thought of losing it, and when it had disappeared, something tightened in our throats, and for a moment or two we still watched the distant rock behind which it had just vanished. Would it ever come back? Would the 21st October he never said anything to witness, or in his presence, about writing the judgment. He remembered going to Mr. Wheeler's bungalow on the 29th December. Mr. Wheeler gave him the committal order and Mr. Kavanagh's evidence in Debi Pershad's case. He asked whether witness wanted copies of other papers, and he particularly mentioned the amended charge sheet. He said: "Some papers are missing, and when they are found I will give the judgment" (or "you will get the judgment"). Witness understood by "give the judgment" that the Judge would send it with the record to the office, or by "getting" the judgment, got a copy.

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The Commission then adjourned.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

A REMARKABLE DRESS.

AN English actress had some beautiful gowns made during her recent stay in Paris. Three were evening dresses, but whether destined to be worn in private or theatrical life is unknown. One was a foureau of Nile-green velvet, deeply and gloriously embroidered in bright, dull, and green golds with a marvellous heraldic pattern, or that of winged chimera flying about the skirt. The corsage, cut in short points, had the back pieces of Nile-green velvet, while the front, of some flesh-coloured silken fabric, was embroidered over with dragons to match the lower portion of the sheath-skirt. There were no sleeves; a high, up-standing, fan-like arrangement of gold lace flnishing "en griffes d'or" both shoulder-straps. The second robe was of daffodil satin embroidered with pearl, diamond, and amber beads on the skirt and corsage, and trimmed with "marabout"; while the third had the front of black satin brocaded with bunches of mauve, rose, and crimson geranium, spangled with steel, accompanied by train and back of pearl-white satin, brocaded with flowers matching the poses above mentioned and similar in colour and design, the train enframed by a broad band of black fox fur. The fronts of the corsage and skirt were, moreover, exquisitely embroidered with jet on an applique and curious design of black velvet. One shoulder-strap supported a tuft of black feathers; the left, a festooned arrangement of chains of jet falling gracefully over the upper arm. At the back, placed "a cheval" on the "decolletage," was a bow and exceedingly long ends of black satin ribbon falling on to the train behind.

A BEAUTIFUL TROUSSEAU.

It is long since so beautiful a trousseau as that prepared for Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck's bride, Lady Olivia Taylour, has made envious and uncharitable the thoughts of the fair sex. There are over a hundred dozen beautifully marked handkerchiefs, exquisite lingerie from Ireland and Paris, and most beautiful gowns, some from the great Worth; a dinner dress is of white satin, very long, richly embroidered in silver, and finished off with cloudy white chiffon. Another is of blush rose satin powdered with tiny wreaths of pompom roses and trails, and lined with green surah. A third is of the palest blue satin dotted with tiny rose coloured spots, stripped alternately with white moire, on which are embroidered tiny pink roses and green leaves. A ball dress is of yellow satin, yellow appearing to be Lady Olivia's favourite colour; there is an elegant opera cloak of the same shade, lined with satin, high collar of velvet, and trimmed with jet and fine gold beads. Another evening wrap is of grey satin, entirely brocaded in gold and silver with long tassels of gold and silver grelot; the lining is pale pink surah, and there is a double edging of grey ostrich tips. A dainty tea gown is of white ribbed matelasse satin lined with white silk and trimmed with sable; the other is of apple green crepe de chine lined with pale yellow silks. Needless to say, there are walking gowns and visiting dresses and toilettes for every occasion, and about 160 pairs of gloves.

SIMPLE YET EFFECTIVE.

A beautiful evening gown, worn at a dinner recently by a particularly beautiful woman, was of lavender satin. The bodice was low, and the sleeves came to the elbows. The body was bordered all round with a double ruche of Parma violets, one a little way beneath the other, and both very narrow. The skirt drew up over the bodice and fastened under a girdle of violets, and a ruche of violets went round the hem of the gored skirt. Nothing could have been more simple, and yet (write "X and Z" in the "Globe") it was most effective. The wearer was of medium height and plump, with beautiful shoulders and neck. Her head was well poised, and her hair, of an ordinary fairish tint, was beautifully done in a soft mass, waved in front, and a large roll quite at the back of the head, with a little wreath of violets arranged in it. A success was made the same evening by a woman, not very good-looking, who wore a white satin evening dress. The bodice was made with revers of black velvet bordered with jet. There was a deep basque of lovely black lace round the back, and the skirt was festooned round the hem with black lace. A frill of similar lace fell over the bodice all round the shoulders, and an under sleevelet of white satin was caught a little way down the arm with a band and bow of black velvet. The wearer was not tall, not short, not plain, not good-looking, not graceful, and not ungainly, and yet from this series of negatives a good modiste had managed to make an affirmative, for she was undeniably good style.

THE MAYFLOWER.

Only a few weeks ago, the English mayblossom, or hawthorn, was expected to be the popular flower of the season. Now (says the "Queen") by a sad and curious reversion of fate, the German "maiblume" (mayflower or lily of the valley has superseded it, for this is said to have been the favourite flower of Prince Albert. Victor, and will long be associated with his memory. The neighbourhood of Sandringham may be called the English home of the lily of the valley, for here the soil is specially well suited to its wants and its culture is carried on to an enormous extent in that part of Norfolk. Lilies of the valley must often have taken a foremost place in the floral decorations at Sandringham, being almost natural to the place; and it was doubtless the home association of these spring flowers which endeared them especially to the late Prince. Among the many floral tributes sent to Sandringham and Windsor, there were but few from which these lilies were omitted, and many were composed of them almost entirely. We in England connect the lily of the valley with very early spring if not with actual winter; forced lilies of the valley which appear in the market before Christmas and continue to be produced in large quantities until May, forming the chief bulk of the flowers as seen in England.

JAPANESE GRACE AND REFINEMENT.

In the latest of his captivating pictures of Japanese life Sir Edwin Arnold furnishes the key to that grace and refinement which he finds in the character of this extraordinary people. It is to the Japanese mothers that he attributes the passing onwards from generation to generation of that soft inheritance of good manners, and for the most part the children repay this rich affection. Neither Western religion nor Western civilisation has, he assures us, anything to teach the Japanese woman in this regard. On the contrary, there is no Western lady who might not rather take example by the ceaseless grace of these domestic relations. Never (he adds) do the Japanese children leave or return to the house, in any rank of life, without prostrating themselves before the tender mother, and softly asking permission of absence, "O Itoma." Never does she return but all the children and servants throng to the threshold, and with foreheads upon the mats and soft ejaculations of welcome salute the "O Kaeri," the "honourable re-arrival."

THE CASE OF JEWELS.

You who value your jewels (says the "Gentle woman") may find a few words on their care and management not unwelcome. Pearls, it is said, should be enclosed in a box containing a piece of the root of the ash, and under these conditions they never lose a jot of their pristine beauty. Diamonds are easily cleaned by placing them under a tap, and allowing a rush of cold water to deluge them. But the expedient savours somewhat of danger, as a stone might certainly be loosened in the operation. Nor is it a better plan, if a more lengthy, is to carefully wash them with a light lather of soap on a soft brush, to wash off the lather with cold water, and polish with chamois leather saturated with Eau de Cologne. Diamond ornaments tied up in a little bag of bran preserve their brilliancy in a wonderful way. Other precious stones can be well cleaned with cold water and yellow soap. It is advisable to lay them in sawdust, rather than to wash them in the ordinary way. If opals have become scratched or spoilt in wear rub them softly in a moistened wash leather. Then polish with precipitated chalk with another piece of leather, and finally wash with rain water and a soft brush.

HOW TO CLEAN GOLD AND SILVER.

Gold ornaments should first be placed in cold soapy water, and, after having been left to soak an hour or two, may be rinsed in clear water. After being dried in a handful of bran, they should be rubbed with chamois leather. Your massive silver jewellery may be entirely forgotten. Filagree can be restored to its original white beauty by being thoroughly cleansed in strong potash water; then rinse: then immerse in a solution as follows:—Salt one part, alum one part, saltpetre two parts, water four parts. Put your filagree into the mixture and bathe carefully for the space of five minutes. Rinse in cold water, and dry with soft wash-leather, or simply wash your ornaments in hot water, and rub them with a brush steeped in liquid ammonia and soft soap. Rinse again with boiling water and dry in sawdust. Wrap into tissue paper. Ivory ornaments, brushes, powder puff boxes, paper-knives, &c., may be whitened with peroxide of hydrogen, or cleansed with a brush steeped with water, in which a good pinch of carbonate of soda has been added. Amber beads improve by being rubbed with precipitated chalk moistened with water, or with olive oil on a soft flannel, and finally polished with cambric. The above recipes hail from Paris.

HOW TO BE HAPPY IN MARRIED LIFE.

In the course of an interesting article in the last issue of the "Queen," dealing with "the first year of wifehood," the author of "How to be Happy, though Married," advises the young wife to lay the following maxims to heart :—The first year (she writes) will discover to you that you have married a man and not a god, so be prepared for imperfections. Do not look down upon him when a husband as much as you looked up to him when a lover. As long as you can, let him think that he is a good husband, and he will try to be one. Once in a while let him have the last word, and think that he knows as much as you do; it keeps up his self-respect, and you are none the worse for admitting that you are not infallible. Be reasonable; it is a great deal to ask under some circumstances, but do try. Read something beside fashion notes, and remember that there are larger issues in life than the last bonnet. Be not less courteous and agreeable to your husband than you are to other men. On the contrary, make him your companion, and try to raise his standard of duty. Even if your husband have no heart, he is sure to have a stomach, so be careful to lubricate the marriage yoke with well-cooked dinners.

PRESENT DAY HATS.

Hats are larger, wider, more garish than ever. The trimming no longer lingers discreetly behind, but has advanced boldly to the front. Six ostrich feathers (three postrate, three rampant) in front is considered moderate allowance. The habit of lightening the gloom of huge broad brimmed velvet hats, trimmed with plumes, with a light hat placed next the hair (says a writer in the "St. James' Gazette") is not to be commended; the band-au, in the distance, having the effect of an ill-applied ambulance bandage. One huge dark-green hat had bandeau of strings of pale blue ribbon, with an aggressive bow over the left eye. Another had a firm substantial rosette of cowslips in the same place. It seems profanation to call these artificial monstrosities by the name of the "cowslips was that hung their pensive heads" when Lycid died.

MAKING A SENSATION.

A lady from Vienna made quite a sensation at a grand ball given recently. She is a tall and handsome blonde, and wore a fourreau of black satin embroidered with jet, and tied at the waist with a sash of black chiffon, knotted at regular distances with ring "Motifs" of jet. The corsage was formed by a corselet of black satin outlined with jet, from which